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EUROPEAN WAR.

GOLD COAST.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TOGOLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1915.

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1915.

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EUROPEAN WAR.

GOLD COAST.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN TOGOLAND.

No. 1.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 5.15 a.m., 26th August, 1914.)

TELEGRAM.

25TH AUGUST. Bryant telegraphs that wireless telegraph installation at Kamina has been destroyed by enemy and that they sent this afternoon flag of truce offering, if given all the honours of war, to capitulate and stipulating for specific terms. Bryant replied that they were not in a position to ask for terms and that they must surrender unconditionally.

He told them that we always respected private property and that there would be as little interference as possible with the trade of the country and the private interests of firms. He has advanced and has occupied the crossing at River Amu.

The German answer is expected to-night or early to-morrow morning.—ROBERTSON.

No. 2.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRYANT, COMMANDANT, TOGOLAND FIELD FORCE,

to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 6.40 p.m., 26th August, 1914.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 3.]

AMUTSCHE, 26th August. I have the honour to inform you that Togoland surrendered unconditionally to me to-day. I occupy Kamina at 8 a.m. to-morrow. —BRYANT.

No. 3.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

(Sent 12.25 p.m, 27th August, 1914.)

TELEGRAM.

FOLLOWING for Bryant:—

His Majesty's Government have received with much satisfaction your telegraphic report of the successful conclusion of the operations in Togoland, and desire you to express to the Officer Commanding the French troops, and to all ranks, their high appreciation of the gallant conduct of the allied forces. I warmly congratulate you on the skill and dash with which the operations have been carried out.

—HARCOURT.

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No. 4.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 28th August, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 6.]

SIR, Government House, Accra, 12th August, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following brief report on the action taken since the receipt of information, at 11 p.m. on the night of the 29th of July, that precautions should be adopted in view of the possible existence of a state of war.

2. It was not possible to inform the Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment or other officers in outstations that night as the telegraph offices were closed, but the necessary telegrams were despatched early in the morning of the 30th and arrangements made that in future telegraph and telephone offices should remain open all night. A meeting of the Executive Council was held and all preliminary measures taken in Accra and outstations without delay, in so far as this was possible consistently with the reticence which the situation demanded. On the 31st July the Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment reported that mobilization was completed and that he was awaiting further instructions.

3. It became early apparent that, in the event of war, supplies of provisions and of petrol were likely to be restricted. At this season of the year it is unusual for merchants to have a large stock. A committee was appointed on the 1st of August to look into this matter, consisting of the Treasurer, the Principal Medical Officer, the Commissioner of Police, and the Comptroller of Customs, and arrangements were approved in Executive Council on the 4th August for taking over all necessary stores, rice, flour, tinned provisions, &c., and for controlling their sale. One thousand gallons of petrol were purchased immediately and instructions were issued for rice, where obtainable, to be bought up throughout the Colony.

4. Messrs. Elder Dempster's steamer "Obuassi" was sent to Sekondi on the 2nd August to convey to Accra the company of the Gold Coast Regiment detailed for Addah in case of war and the Cape Coast detachment. Arrangements were made for transport of this company and that composed of the Cape Coast and Accra detachments to Addah by land or sea as might be thought advisable, lorries being held in readiness for their conveyance to Akuse, and the Volta River Transport Company being instructed to hold their bar boat ready to proceed to Akuse or to disembark the troops at Addah. Captain Barker arrived at Accra with the company from Kumasi and the Cape Coast detachment on the 4th of August, and, after consulting the Officer Commanding, by telegraph, proceeded to Addah by the s.s. "Obuassi," taking with him the Accra detachment. He landed at Addah on the 5th of August.

5. The necessary Proclamations, Orders of His Majesty the King in Council, &c., were prepared by the Attorney-General and set up in type between the 31st July and the 3rd August to be ready for immediate issue, with such amendment as might be necessary, in the event of war.

6. Directions to establish censorship were received late on the night of Sunday, 2nd August, and immediate action taken to give effect to this. The Acting-Colonial Secretary was appointed Chief Censor at Accra, with Messrs. Jackson and Farrar as assistants. It was later found necessary to vary these appointments, and Major O'Shaughnessy replaced the Acting Colonial Secretary as Chief Censor, Messrs. Maude, Mayall, and Harrod being appointed as assistants.

7. With the concurrence of the Officer Commanding, Captain Hall, Director of Surveys, was appointed to command at Accra, Captain O'Meara, of the Gold Coast Regiment at Sekondi, and Captain Ommanney, of the Gold Coast Police at Cape Coast, where there was no European Volunteer Officer.

8. Between the 31st July and the 4th of August European Volunteers at Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi were enrolled and equipped to supplement the existing Volunteer forces.

9. A meeting of the Legislative Council was summoned for the 5th instant, to pass any legislation that might be required, the intention being to adjourn from time to time until action became necessary.

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10. Information was received at midnight on the 4th of August that war had broken out with Germany. A meeting of the Executive Council was held on the morning of the 5th and the Legislative Council met in the afternoon and enacted an Ordinance amending the Criminal Code imposing punishment of ten years' imprisonment for any acts of trading with an enemy which do not amount to treason; an Ordinance embodying the provisions of the Aerial Navigation Acts of 1911 and 1913; and an Ordinance enabling the Governor to declare Bank Holidays with provisions as to bills of exchange similar to the Laws in England and a special section declaring the 5th, 6th and 7th of August to be Bank Holidays, in order to allow of financial arrangements being considered. All Orders of His Majesty in Council were gazetted, the necessary Proclamations by the Governor, and Orders under Sections 144 and 145 of the Customs Ordinance were duly made and published. The amendment of the Criminal Code was made applicable to Ashanti and the Northern Territories, and sections 144 and 145 of the Customs Ordinance and the sections of that Ordinance relative to seizure, &c., were also made applicable to these Dependencies.

11. On the 5th a telegram was received from the Acting-Governor of Togo, suggesting that the Gold Coast and Togoland should remain neutral, by which I apprehend that he meant we should not undertake offensive operations. A reply was sent intimating that no answer could be sent without instructions from you, and the telegram was sent forward for your information and directions. Your answer, received on the 6th instant, to the effect that His Majesty's Government were unable to entertain any such suggestion, was at once communicated to the Togoland Government.

12. On the 6th a request from the Officer Commanding Troops, Addah, to raise native levies was refused in view of the danger of collision between Awunas and Aggravis or Battors which the Acting Colonial Secretary considered might ensue, and also as information from Togoland did not indicate that similar action was being taken by the German authorities.

13. On the same day I informed you of the visit of Captain Barker to Lome under flag of truce, with a demand for the surrender of Togoland.

14. On the 7th August Captain Barker reported that he had returned to Keta, and had arranged to go back to Lome to receive the Acting-Governor's final answer at seven o'clock that evening. Captain Barker found Lome abandoned by the Acting-Governor and troops, and received from the District Commissioner, who had powers from the Acting-Governor to that effect, the surrender of the town and of Togoland for a distance of 120 kilometres from the sea.

15. On the 7th instant at midnight I received your instructions for the movement of two further companies and two guns from Kumase by the shortest land route to Lome, and the establishment of a base there with the object of an attack on Kamina, the advance on Kamina not to be undertaken without further instructions.

16. On the 8th August I received a telegram from the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey announcing the occupation by French troops of positions in the vicinity of Little Popo and Mono and proposing co-operation. To this I replied that I had instructed the Officer in Command at Lome to put himself in communication with the French Commanding Officer. To this I received a reply later in the day informing me of the approximate number and disposition of the French troops. I had, meantime, asked him whether he would be prepared to co-operate and his reply, received on the 9th August, gave more accurate details, stated that his officers were in communication with Captain Barker, and inquired whether the force available, viz., 450 tirailleurs, 8 officers, 20 European non-commissioned officers and 2 mountain guns was considered sufficient. I replied in the affirmative, after consulting the Officer Commanding, and informed him of the strength and disposition of the Gold Coast troops, stating also that I was in communication with the Governor-General of French West Africa as to combined operations of British troops and those of Haut Senegal and Niger on Northern Togoland. I had received a telegram from the Governor-General at 2 a.m. on the 9th August offering congratulations on the success of the British troops in Lome, and asking whether we would co-operate in an advance from the north. This telegram had crossed one from me announcing events in Lome. I asked him, in reply, to instruct his officers to get in touch with the British Officer Commanding in the Northern Territories, and later in the day informed him of the disposition of Gold Coast troops there, after communicating with the Officer Commanding.

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17. On the 8th August, I sent Major O'Shaughnessy, Telegraph Engineer, with Corporals W. I. Bernasconi, S. Pope and E. H. Bullmore, and three native operators, to Lome by the s.s. "Obuassi." They took with them materials for about 40 miles of telegraph line and instruments sufficient for eight stations. They arrived on the 8th instant at Lome. Major O'Shaughnessy succeeded in picking up, cutting, and sealing the cable between Monrovia and Duala that day.

18. On receipt of your instructions sanctioning operations against Kamina the Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment had arranged to leave Sekondi with two companies and two 2·95 guns on the night of 11th August. I had, on being informed of your approval of the proposal that the troops should move by sea, arranged that the s.s. "Elele" should be in readiness at Sekondi. Captain Bryant, however, found himself in a position to reach Sekondi and embark on the evening of the 10th August, and arrangements were made accordingly. He landed at Accra on the morning of 11th August with Captain Hornby, the adjutant of the regiment, and Lieutenant Earle, Intelligence Officer, and spent the morning with me discussing arrangements.

Telegrams were received while he was with me from the Lieutenant-Governor, Ivory Coast, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey informing me that the following movements of French troops from Haut Senegal and Niger were proposed:—An advance of 500 "Auxiliary Cavalry" against Sansanne Mango, in Togo, together with 50 to 60 "gardes cercles." These troops were to reach their objective between the 13th and 15th of August and guard the district against attack, a company of tirailleurs (about 180 men) supporting them and being held in readiness for a forward movement in co-operation with the British troops. The Governor-General of French West Africa also telegraphed to say that he had empowered the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey to issue all necessary instructions with regard to concerted operations of French and British troops, and that the Lieutenant-Governor would, in future, be authorized to address me on this subject, and to receive communications from me, thus avoiding reference to the Ivory Coast or Dakar.

19. Captain Bryant left Accra for Lome last night in a dense fog, a most unusual phenomenon on this coast, and arrived safely at Lome this morning. As he required Major O'Shaughnessy to accompany the troops, I sent the Postmaster-General, Mr. Gosling, with Mr. H. H. Brooker (of the Railway Department), to arrange for the administration of the Telegraph Department at Lome. Mr. Gosling will return as soon as he has got matters in order. I also sent Mr. H. B. Harris, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. Bennett, with a native staff, to assist in reorganizing the railway and putting the locomotives in running order. There are large telegraph and railway stores at Lome, a considerable quantity of rolling stock, and five engines, three of which are now in running order, while a fourth should be ready to-day. I also sent as despatch riders, with motor bicycles, the following members of the Public Works Department, viz., Messrs. Wellacott, Wilkins, Govett, with a pensioner, Mr. C. S. M. Stark. Messrs. Beeham and Shorthall, also of the Public Works Department, follow to-day. Fifty rank and file of the Police force, in charge of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Bettington, also accompanied them. Drs. Claridge, D'Amico, Mugliston, and Condy accompanied the troops, and Dr. G. E. H. Le Fanu, from Keta, and Dr. O'Hara May, Medical Officer of Health, Accra, are already in Lome. Mrs. Bettington has kindly volunteered her services as nurse and proceeds to Lome to-morrow. The Officer Commanding has telegraphed to ask for motor lorries and I have instructed six, if possible, to be shipped from Accra by the s.s. "Obuassi" to-day. Some of these it will be necessary to requisition.

20. I regret that I have not been in a position to give you further information as my time has been completely occupied up to the present, and the fact that the majority of the staff of this office and of the Secretariat are prominent members of the Gold Coast Volunteers, who are now under conditions of active service, has not tended to facilitate correspondence.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to inform you that immediate steps were taken, on the outbreak of war, to explain the situation to the local Chiefs, and Captain Barker was also instructed to issue a proclamation to the Togoland natives, explaining the presence of the British troops, stating that no hostile measures were directed against them, and assuring them of his protection so far as that was possible. From the Gold Coast Chiefs spontaneous expressions of loyalty

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have been conveyed to me or to the Commissioners, and it has, indeed, been a matter of some difficulty to restrain their ardour. The Volunteer Force has exhibited extraordinary enthusiasm and the applications for enlistment became early too numerous to be dealt with, and far exceeded the supply of arms or equipment. In case of their being required for service, the Police Force was allowed to enrol as Volunteers, to their unbounded satisfaction. It is not, of course, intended to employ the Police on any but their normal duties, except in an emergency, and it was for *police* and not for military duty that they have been sent to Lome.

21. The measures considered necessary for the defence of Accra were carried out with great thoroughness under Captain Hall, and, in the earlier stages, Lieutenant Wheeler, my Private Secretary, who was allowed to return to his regiment at once. There has been no lack of zeal, and perhaps, on occasions, an excess of that virtue. At the present time, however, matters are in order, and I trust that ordinary business will resume, henceforth, its natural course. I have refused to declare martial law anywhere in the Colony, though urged to do so by the Officer Commanding. There is no disturbance of any kind in the country, and such an action might have had unpleasant results and been misunderstood by the native population. The Executive Council were consulted and expressed their concurrence in this action.

22. I have informed you by telegraph yesterday that supplies will, in my opinion, be sufficient for some time.

The situation has not proved to be so serious as was depicted by the merchants a week ago, and I trust that the stores now taken over and issued by Government will prove an adequate precautionary measure, and that sales may, to-morrow, be allowed to proceed as usual in the various stores and warehouses.

I have, &c.,
W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Acting Governor.

No. 5.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received 3rd September, 1914.)

SIR, Admiralty, 2nd September, 1914.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ultimo,* and other correspondence respecting operations in Togoland, I am commanded by My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, in my Lords' opinion, the capture of Kamina, with the resulting destruction of its important wireless station, was a satisfactory conclusion and a smart piece of work.

2. This success, which involved some hard fighting, appears to have been due to the initiative and promptitude of Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant, and my Lords desire to express their appreciation of this officer's actions, and trust that his services may be suitably acknowledged.

I am, &c.,
W. GRAHAM GREENE.

No. 6.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

SIR, Downing Street, 2nd September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Robertson's despatch of the 12th of August,† in which he gives a connected account of the action taken by him in the Gold Coast and in regard to the Togoland operations since the outbreak of war. As to the events which have occurred since the despatch was written, I have, of course, been informed by telegraph.

2. I have communicated the despatch and the relative papers to Brigadier-General Dobell, the Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force, who has expressed to me his opinion that, from a military point of view, Mr. Robertson's assistance in the conduct of the necessary operations has been most admirable throughout and of the greatest value.

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* Not printed. † No. 4.

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3. For my own part, it gives me much pleasure to place on record my high appreciation of the resource and unfailing energy displayed by Mr. Robertson through the whole crisis, which he handled with conspicuous ability and judgment.

4. I must also express my appreciation of the excellent work performed by the other Government officers mentioned in the despatch.

5. I have to request that you will cause the contents of this despatch to be communicated to Mr. Robertson.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT.

No. 7.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

(Sent 5.30 p.m., 3rd September, 1914.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 9.]

LORDS Commissioners Admiralty are of opinion that capture of Kamina and resulting destruction of its important wireless station was a satisfactory conclusion and a smart piece of work. They wish to express their appreciation of Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's initiative and promptitude.—HARCOURT.

No. 8.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 5th September, 1914.)

SIR, Government House, Accra, 19th August, 1914.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 12th instant,* I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, copies of a précis which has been prepared by the Acting Colonial Secretary, recording the progress of events in this Colony and in Togoland up to and inclusive of the 18th of August.

2. I attach also a list of European officers, other than members of the Gold Coast Regiment, who have either been taken to Togoland by the Officer Commanding from Kumasi and Sekondi, or sent there by me at his request, to assist in the restoration of the railway, roads, and telegraph, or to act as administrative or political officers, provost marshals, assistant transport officers, accountants, and despatch riders. The Officer Commanding has not reported in all cases where he has commandeered officers of other departments, but the list is, I think, complete.

I have, &c.,
W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Acting Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

PRÉCIS.

Operations in Togoland.

12TH AUGUST. Officer Commanding Field Force reported the successful disembarkation of the troops at Lome.

13th-18th. He requisitions for motor cyclists and motor lorries. As far as possible these were supplied. The Governor of Lagos was asked whether he could provide motor lorries for use in Togoland, and promised six motor vans. Officer Commanding asked that their despatch might be delayed for the present, and subsequently stated the lorries already sent were too heavy for the roads, and that light "Fords" should be obtained. Instructions have been sent to District Commissioner, Cape Coast, and District Commissioner, Winneba, to requisition more lorries of this class.

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* No. 4.

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13th. The Officer Commanding asked for authority to assume the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and such authority was granted.

13th to 17th. Requisition was made for a locomotive engineer and fitter, and also for railway material. It was found, however, that the bridges on the railway to Kamina were broken, and that the railway could not be used to any great extent.

15th. The Officer Commanding asked for three European police officers and 75 more police to guard his lines of communication. He was informed no further police were available, and that he should make use of the Preventive Service.

15th. The Officer Commanding reported the Germans had armed natives with Mauser rifles and were using soft-nosed ammunition. He pressed for the enlistment of native levies among the Ashantis and Awunas. He was informed sanction would not be granted for the employment of native levies, and that, if assistance was required, detachments of the West African Frontier Force from Sierra Leone and Lagos would be asked for.

The Officer Commanding reported getting into touch with the enemy on the 15th. His casualties were one European slightly wounded, and one native soldier killed. The Germans had one European killed, one taken prisoner, and a train captured. He asks for more carriers and for six assistant transport officers.

On the 16th the Officer Commanding reported his arrival at Agbeluhoe, that he had broken up a column of 250 and taken 17 European prisoners, and captured two trains in working order. His casualties were two West African Frontier Force and four Preventive Service killed. Among the German casualties were two Europeans killed. On the 17th the Officer Commanding telegraphed that from further reports as to the attitude of natives towards the British, he did not advise employment of the Ashanti levies, but that they should be held in readiness.

18th. The Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories reported the successful and peaceful occupation of Yendi by Captain Marlow and the Northern Territories Constabulary, and their enthusiastic reception by the natives.

15th. Telegraph officers and telegraph materials were urgently asked for, but no officers were available from the Colony and only a proportion of the material. A requisition was sent to Lagos, but the Governor replied that he was unable to render any assistance. Mr. Newlands assumed duty as District Commissioner, Lome, on the 13th, and Mr. Bettington as Base Commandant. Mr. Hinson, Assistant Treasurer, proceeded to Lome to take over charge of financial duties. Captain Chaloner, of the Secretariat, was transferred there as Assistant Provost. The District Manager of the Bank of British West Africa made inquiries as to the desirability of opening a branch at Lome. The Officer Commanding had no objection, but could not guarantee any business. It was decided, therefore, to postpone the matter for the present.

Assistant District Commissioner Heathcote (late Commander, Royal Navy) was instructed to proceed to Accra to report on, and, if possible, take over the s.s. "Marina." He reported the ship was in excellent condition. He collected a crew consisting of Mr. Pickles and Mr. McDermid, of the Accra Technical School, both of whom had been trained as ship's engineers, and Mr. Shields, headmaster, Government School, who had had some experience before the mast.

Native rumour, of course, is rife. A "steamer for sky" was reported to have been seen over the flag staff at Addah, but no corroboration of the report could be obtained. From there to Lome fishermen along the coast have reported the presence of a warship, but again the information is unreliable. From secret agents it is reported that the clerks in Togoland refused to take up arms against the British, that the sympathies with the natives are with us, though in some cases the natives have been forced to take up arms against us, on penalty of instant death. In certain places the native troops have thrown down their arms and discarded their uniforms. The prisoners in certain towns were armed, but the townspeople took away their arms. In the neighbourhood of Misahohe the natives are reported as arming themselves and attacking the Germans. Several chiefs and people have crossed the frontier and placed themselves under British protection.

Measures taken in the Gold Coast.

12th August. On the recommendation of the Officer Commanding Field Force, Captain Ouchterlony, Superintending Engineer, Coomassie-Ejura Road, was appointed Officer Commanding Troops at Coomassie.

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14th August. The Officer Commanding Troops, Accra, was informed that ordinary business should be resumed as far as possible at Accra.

Stores and Supplies.

12th August. All Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners instructed to release all seals on stores, which can now be sold in the ordinary way, and to arrange with merchants to guard against early exhaustion of stock. No action necessary with regard to supplies in small stores.

14th August. Following proposals made by Chief Transport Officer were approved :—

All food supplies then in hands of merchants allowed free sale. New importations delivered only on production of invoices to Assistant Transport Officer, Seccondee, who will then purchase any articles required for military purposes, and only allow importer to have the stores if guarantee given to sell at a fair rate.

14th August. The Chief Transport Officer recommends that certain stores should be cabled for from the Crown Agents, but was informed that the result of the order sent to America through Swanzys would be awaited before taking action.

Native Affairs.

Letter dated 10th August. District Commissioner Kwahu reports sympathy of all natives in his district and in Togoland, he understands, is with England.

Transport.

14th August. Mr. N. T. Garnett, Assistant Conservator of Forests, appointed Transport Officer for Kratchi column.

Censorship.

11th August. Mr. R. A. Maude appointed Chief Censor at Accra, vice Mr. S. B. Gosling.

Prisoners of War.

At Coomassie there are 26 Germans from Lome (12 women, 14 men), and in addition seven resident Germans under arrest and paroled. The Acting Chief Commissioner having reported that no more can be accommodated, arrangements are being made at Accra, Cape Coast, and Elmina.

Shipping.

15th August. Chief Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners informed that from information received from Secretary of State it appears that mercantile trade by sea is now resuming its normal course.

Comptroller of Customs instructed to refuse clearance to ships under British flag with cargo of palm oil or nuts to any neutral port unless it is clearly established that the cargo is not really intended for Germany or Austro-Hungary.

In case of such cargo being carried under a neutral flag the facts should be at once telegraphed to the Board of Trade.

Miscellaneous

13th August. General Manager of Railways instructed that survey and construction work should be kept going as far as possible, and unless absolutely necessary not to draw on the staff for open lines.

13th August. Instructions given to resume public works in the Northern Territories for the present.

16th August. The launch service on the Volta was resumed.

19th August. Report from Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, dated 13th instant, received, stating that he has been struck with the spontaneous expressions of loyalty and offers of assistance received from all sides in Ashanti.

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Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

List of Officers who have been sent to Togoland.

Name.	Department.	Remarks.
S. B. Gosling	Posts and Telegraph	
J. J. O'Shaughnessy	do.	
Capt. D. R. A. Bettington	Police	
W. H. C. Bullen	Accra Drainage	
C. W. Chaloner	Secretariat	
P. H. Beeham	Public Works Department, Roads	
A. Bennett	Railway	
W. J. Bernasconi	Posts and Telegraph	
H. H. Brooker	do.	
E. H. Bullmore	do.	
H. Britton	Railway	
E. Govett	Public Works Department	
H. G. E. Harris	Railway	
D. B. Hinson	Treasury	
R. N. Kilby	Surveys	
S. Pope	Posts and Telegraph	
T. R. Seddon	Railway	
A. W. Stiles	Accra T. C.	
J. Stark	Public Works Department, Roads	ex Royal Engineers
K. R. Tucker	Audit	
E. W. Withers	Railway	
W. S. Wilkins	Public Works Department	
L. C. Wellacott	do.	
C. W. Foster	Railway	
L. Bettesworth	Posts and Telegraph	
J. W. P. White	Public Works Department	
J. A. Ballantine	Assistant D. C.	
H. S. Newlands	do.	
L. H. Wheatley	D. C., Ashanti	
W. Corslett	Public Works Department	
Captain P. J. Macksey	Surveys	From Northern Territories
Lieutenant W. F. R. Kyngdon, R.A.	do.	do.
Corporal L. T. Matheson	do.	do.
2nd Corporal E. Allen	do.	do.
Lance-Corporal W. O. O'Connell	do.	do.
Lance-Corporal B. I. Gee	do.	do.
P. A. Shy, Sapper	do.	do.
C. R. Silverlock, Sapper	do.	do.
Dr. Tweedy	West African Medical	
Dr. O'Brien	do.	
Dr. Claridge	do.	
Dr. Mugliston	do.	
Dr. Condy	do.	
Dr. Le Fanu	do.	
Dr. O'Hara May	do.	
Dr. d'Amico	do.	
Mr. Grealy	Railway	
Corporal Boniface, R.E.	Coomasie—Ejura Road	
M. Rattray, D.C.	Political officer	
Mr. Trewin, Locomotive Fitter	Railway	
Mr. Spencer	Coomasie—Ejura Road	
Dr. Watt		Probably with Gambaga and Kratchi Columns
Dr. Ingram		

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No. 9.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 12.41 p.m., 7th September, 1914.)

TELEGRAM.

7TH SEPTEMBER. Your telegram 3rd September.* Following message received from Bryant through Officer Commanding Togoland Field Force:—

"Please convey to proper authority extreme appreciation of all ranks congratulatory telegram destruction of wireless telegraph installation, Kamina. Desire to place on record vigorously supported by all ranks, otherwise speedy and successful result impossible.—BRYANT.

—CLIFFORD.

No. 10.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 14th September, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 21.]

SIR, Government House, Accra, 27th August, 1914.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 19th August,† on the subject of the operations in Togoland, I have the honour to report, in confirmation of the information already conveyed to you by telegram, that the Officer Commanding the Troops telegraphed on the 20th August from Nuatya, to say that he most urgently required both the companies which I had informed him it was intended to send from Sierra Leone to guard his line of communication, as the country was very thick and difficult, and he required all his men for the front.

On the 21st he reported that he had concentrated at Nuatya, with strong patrols out, working towards the River Chra. He states that the bridge over that river had been destroyed by the enemy, and that he anticipated resistance to his crossing.

On the 23rd I received a telegram from Colonel Bryant, stating that the enemy were entrenched in a strong position on the north of the Chra river; that there had been severe fighting all through the 22nd, and that the British troops had made steady progress. He reported also that the casualties were "fairly heavy," and that a large quantity of ammunition had been expended. He asked that additional ammunition might be cabled for to England.

A second telegram, received an hour later, announced that the enemy had evacuated their position during the night, and that it was now occupied by his troops. He added that the fighting on the 22nd instant had been very severe, the enemy using maxim guns in an entrenched position with great skill. He reported the following casualties:—Sub-Lieutenant Gueillmart, Senegalese Tirailleurs, killed; Lieutenant Collins and one sous-officier, wounded; and stated that a detailed list was being compiled. He was then 24 miles distant from Kamina.

On the 24th instant, one company, West African Frontier Force, arrived at Lome at 6.30 a.m., disembarked, and proceeded by train to the front at 9 a.m. The rapidity with which their disembarkation was effected reflects great credit on the Base Commandant, Captain Bettington, of the Gold Coast Police and Volunteers.

Communication between the front and Lome was interrupted between the 23rd and the 25th, but late on that night I received a telegram from the Officer Commanding to the effect that the wireless station at Kamina had been destroyed by the Germans, who had sent in that afternoon a flag of truce, and had offered to capitulate if granted all the honours of war, and given certain terms, which were not specified by the Officer Commanding. He stated that he replied that the enemy were not in a position to ask for any terms: that their surrender must be unconditional. He also informed them that the English always respected private property, and that the trade of the country and private interests of firms would be interfered with as little as possible. He added that he had advanced and occupied the crossing of the River Amu, and expected a reply from the Germans that night or early next morning.

* No. 7. † No. 8.

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I should mention that the wireless operator at Accra had not succeeded in getting any signals from Kamina on the night of the 24th, but he was of opinion that the weather conditions, which were very bad, were sufficient to account for this.

The last telegram which I have received from Colonel Bryant was dated 26th August, at Amutschi, and said, "Togoland surrenders unconditionally. We enter Kamina at 8 a.m. to-morrow."

I have, throughout, kept the Governor-General, Dakar, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Dahomey, informed of the progress of events so far as my information has allowed, offered felicitations on the achievements of the combined forces, and compliments on the gallant bearing of the French officers and men, and I have received from both many courteous messages expressing congratulations at the success of the allied troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's command, admirations of the bravery of the British troops, and tributes to the gallantry of those on our side who have fallen.

I sent the Officer Commanding the following additional ammunition, viz.:—

On the 17th, 30,000 rounds 303, from Accra.
" " 22nd, 27,500 " 303, " "
" " 26th, 90,000 " 303, " Kumasi.

I also sent 11,000 rounds from Accra for the use of the Preventive Service column at Ho.

On the 26th August the Officer Commanding telegraphed the following list of casualties, which I report with deep regret:—

Killed in action:—
Lieutenant G. M. Thompson, Gold Coast Regiment and Royal Scots.
One French officer.

Severely wounded:—
Lieutenant H. S. Collins, Gold Coast Regiment and Shropshire Light Infantry.
One French European non-commissioned officer.

Slightly wounded:—
Lieutenant A. I. Macpherson, Gold Coast Regiment.

Native Troops.

Killed:—
British, 5.
French, 14.

Dangerously wounded:—
French, 1.

Severely wounded:—
British, 15.
French, 17.

Slightly wounded:—
British, 8.
French, 2.
Carriers, 6.

Missing:—
French, 1.

Died of wounds:—
French, 2.

As to the movements of the Krachi Column, under Captain Elgee, I have not received any information from the Officer Commanding. I gather, however, from the Chief Transport Officer, Mr. Migeod, that this column was within two days' march of Atakpame (Kamina) on the 25th instant. District Supervisor Saich, with 46 Preventive Service men, accompanied by Assistant District Commissioner Cooke, occupied Ho unopposed on the 17th. Agome Palime was then said to be held by the German District Commissioner, Dr. Grooner, with some five or six Europeans and twelve native soldiers, and food supplies were being conveyed them by motor lorries to Atakpame. The Acting District Commissioner, Akuse, reported on the 22nd instant that this road was strongly patrolled. All reports of this nature were, of course, communicated to the Officer Commanding direct before being sent to me.

On the same date, as was learnt by a telegram received on the 20th from the Acting District Commissioner, Gambaga, the column composed of details from Gambaga, under the command of Lieutenant Grattan Bellew, was within one day's march of Sansanne Mangu.

On the 27th instant the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories reported that he was at Kpandu, where he had been received with enthusiasm by the native chiefs, and that he was making treaties with the Togoland chiefs. I telegraphed to him this morning to say that, for obvious reasons, it was inadvisable to make formal treaties with the Togoland chiefs, but that all measures necessary for their protection should be taken, and for local administration.

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Without waiting for the detailed report of the Officer Commanding the Gold Coast Regiment, you will, I have no doubt, be able, even with the scanty information which I have been able to put before you, to appreciate the extreme difficulty of the operations which have been brought to so successful a conclusion: the resolution and endurance displayed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant, the officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment; the determination, bravery, and discipline which has made it possible to effect such rapid movements over difficult country, and in the face of strong resistance. I would also draw attention to the fact that the maintenance of such harmonious relations with his French brothers in arms evinces in Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant and the officers under his command high qualities of tact.

I trust at a later date to furnish further particulars with regard to the services rendered by the numerous civil officers, both European and native, who volunteered for duty in various capacities. In every case duties, no matter how arduous or humble, were undertaken with cheerfulness and zeal. The Gold Coast Volunteers, under conditions of active service, have spared no effort to make themselves efficient, and their discipline and enthusiasm in carrying out all the duties assigned to them, deserves the highest praise. It has not been possible to take on all the recruits who desired to join.

I have, &c.,
W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Acting Governor.

No. 11.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 29th September, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 21.]

SIR, Government House, Accra, 3rd September, 1914.

IN continuation of my despatch of the 27th August,* on the subject of the operations in Togoland, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, and in confirmation of my telegrams on the subject, copies of two lists of casualties dated the 17th and 29th of August, which have been forwarded by the Officer Commanding Field Force.

2. I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding dated the 18th ultimo, covering a letter addressed by him to the Acting Governor of Togoland at Kamina.

3. As the Governor is now in Lome, I presume that His Excellency will forward to you from that place any further reports on the operations that may be necessary.

I have, &c.,
W. C. F. ROBERTSON,
Governor's Deputy.

Enclosure 1 in No. 11.

SIR, Agbeluhoi, 17th August, 1914.

HEREWITH casualty list to date (17th August):—

At Lilikofi, August 15th.

Killed.

No. 7057 Bai, Pioneer Company, Gold Coast Regiment.

Wounded.

Temporary Sergeant-Major White (late R.E.), Public Works Department: severely, ankle.

No. 6300 Appam Grunshi, Pioneer Company, Gold Coast Regiment; dangerously, groin.

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* No. 10.

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On road to Agbeluhoi and at Agbeluhoi, 16th August.

Killed.

No. 5344 Lance-Corporal Bako Kanjarga, "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment.
No. 5388 Mama Dagomba (2), "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment.
Sergeant Togboi Kofi, Gold Coast Preventive Service.
Sergeant Amovie, Gold Coast Preventive Service.
1st Constable Monrovia, Gold Coast Preventive Service.
2nd Constable Lomakoy, Gold Coast Preventive Service.

Wounded.

No. 7014 Tia Kanjarga, "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment; slightly, abdomen.
No. 4966 Jaja Grumah, "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment; severely, back.
No. 6614 Alassau (5) "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment; slightly, finger.
No. 6549 Kabba Frafra, "C" Company, Gold Coast Regiment; dangerously, shoulder.

In addition to the above about 30 carriers wounded (most of them in the back) of which three are dangerously and four severely wounded.

C. G. HORNBY,
Captain,
for Officer Commanding Field Force.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

SIR, Chara River, 29th August, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit the following list of casualties in the force:—

16th at Abolofie (additional).

Wounded.

5839 Adamu Frafra, Pioneers; leg, slight.

21st August, Belevein Nuatja and Chara River.

French Tirailleurs.

Died of Wounds.

Lance-Corporal Musa Karabelli.

Wounded.

Corporal Samba Cheta; chest, severe.

22nd August at Chara River.

Killed.

Lieutenant G. M. Thompson (Royal Scots), Gold Coast Regiment.
Sergeant Asuri Moshi, "G" Company.
5083 Lance-Corporal Lassey Moshi, Pioneer Company.
6539 Alaribo Grumah, "I" Company.
6119 Salafu Kanjarga, "C" Company.
6939 Wendi Moshi, "C" Company.
And one officer and fourteen men of French force.

Missing.

One, French force.

Died of Wounds.

One, French force.

Wounded.

Lieutenant H. S. Collins (Shropshire Light Infantry), Gold Coast Regiment; hip and knee, severe.
Lieutenant A. I. Macpherson (Suffolk Regiment), Gold Coast Regiment; face, slight.
6735 Atchiri Kanjarga, "C" Company; hip, severe.
6402 Awobeng Grunshi, "C" Company; leg, severe.
7063 Natarhoma Dagomba, "C" Company; chest, slight.
6637 Dojo Nawa Busanga, "C" Company; finger, slight.
6214 Athassan Dagomba (5) "I" Company; arm, slight.
6117 Lance-Corporal Finsi Moshi, "C" Company; face, slight.
4897 Obidiah Kanjarga, "I" Company; arm, severe.
4945 Sergeant Hassan Bazaberiene, "I" Company; shoulder, severe.
4705 Lance-Corporal Jekeda Jeru, Pioneers; chest, severe.
6686 Tukulu Zugu, Pioneers; neck, severe.
5505 Yesufu Effeh, Pioneers; arm, severe.

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5817 Corporal Moviama Moshi, "G" Company; elbow, severe.
6659 Acting Lance-Corporal Adoya Moshi, "G" Company; arm, severe.
6310 Nuaga Moshi, "G" Company; hand, slight.
5547 Alando Moshi, "G" Company; hip and hand, severe.
5321 Adama Moshi, "G" Company; shoulder, severe.
1207 (?) Alhadi Moshi, "G" Company; hip, slight.
411 G. C. Salafu Grumah; foot, severe.
5839 Sergeant Bumbio Dagarte, Battery; arm, severe.
6114 Bathia Kampala, Battery; foot, severe.
23 Headman Musa Wongara, Battery; foot, severe.
4633 Trumpeter Bremia Kanjarga, Battery; back, slight.

French Force.

One European Non-Commissioned Officer severely wounded.
One man dangerously wounded.
Sixteen men severely wounded.
Two men slightly wounded
About six carriers were also slightly wounded.

W. W. CLARIDGE,
Senior Medical Officer,
In charge Field Force.

Enclosure 2 in No. 11.

Agbeluhoi, 18th August, 1914.

SIR,

I BEG to attach herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Acting Governor, a copy of a letter which is being despatched to the Acting Governor of Togoland.

C. G. HORNBY,
Captain,
Adjutant, Field Force.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary.

TO THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF TOGOLAND, KAMINA.

I HAVE to bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact that your soldiers, and in many cases your Europeans, are using bullets which are contrary to the Geneva Convention.

As all your soldiers are armed with this ammunition I am compelled to the conclusion that it is by your orders, and I must solemnly warn you that I will not be responsible for the safety of any prisoners whom I may capture, if you continue to abuse the Geneva Convention, to which your country subscribes.

I have also with regret to bring to your notice that a party of our troops, whom I sent out under a flag of truce in broad daylight, *at the request of your own officers*, to bring in two of your own wounded Europeans, was fired on by your troops. I again solemnly warn you that if you continue to wage war in this uncivilized manner, I shall be reluctantly compelled to treat you by the standard you have set up for yourself.

Excuses will avail you nothing.

You have forced natives to carry arms against us, armed them with illegal weapons, and you must be prepared to take the consequences of your actions, if you persist in them.

I am informed that there are six women in Kamina. As Englishmen do not fight women, I hereby give you permission to pass them out under a flag of truce, and I will be responsible that they are properly cared for and sent to Lome.

Will you be good enough to convey to the Baroness Codelli the information that her husband is safe and unwounded and a prisoner at Lome, where he will be permitted to await her arrival?

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the death (killed in action) of Commandant Pfeler and one other European whose name I have not been able to ascertain.

The remainder of our European prisoners, 22 in number, are being interned in a place of safety outside Togoland, and are being well cared for.

F. C. BRYANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding Togoland Field Force.

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No. 12.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 29th September, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 21.]

(Extract.)

Government House, Lome, 4th September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, in duplicate, for your information, and for that of the Inspector-General, West African Frontier Force, copies of a letter addressed to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, Officer Commanding Field Force, Togoland, covering a report, which is also enclosed in duplicate, from Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant, who, as Acting Commanding Officer of the Gold Coast Regiment, was in command of the military forces in the Gold Coast Colony at the outbreak of hostilities, and after entering Togoland was in command of the Allied Forces in Togoland until Lieutenant-Colonel Rose assumed the command on the 30th August.

2. It is unnecessary for me to comment in detail upon Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's very interesting despatch; but I should like to emphasize the fact that, in the interests of the Gold Coast Colony, it was of the first importance that the campaign against the Germans in Togoland should be of a short, sharp and decisive character. It is owing to the dash with which Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant conducted his operations that this was rendered possible, and that the active campaign in Togoland was brought to a successful conclusion, on 26th August, by the surrender of ex-Governor von Doering, within a fortnight of the landing of a British force at Lome. I desire to bring the valuable services thus rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant very prominently to your notice.

3. I also desire to invite your attention to Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's commendations of the services rendered by the military officers and non-commissioned officers and by the civil officers of the Gold Coast Government who were temporarily serving under his command—*vide* paragraph 54 of his despatch. Of the civil officers of the Gold Coast Government, I understand that Mr. Gosling (Postmaster-General, Gold Coast) and Major O'Shaughnessy (Construction Engineer, Telegraph Department, Gold Coast) have rendered specially valuable services, while Messrs. Newlands and Rattray, Assistant District Commissioner, Gold Coast, and District Commissioner, Ashanti, respectively, as Political Officers, have displayed great zeal and intelligence and have been of the utmost use to Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant. Dr. W. W. Claridge, as Senior Medical Officer in Charge, is also deserving of very special mention, for the excellent services rendered by him.

4. I have conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant and the officers and men who served under his command an expression of my thanks on behalf of the Government of the Gold Coast.

5. On behalf of the Government of the Gold Coast I must take this opportunity to record my great regret at the death of Lieutenant Thompson, of the Gold Coast Regiment of the West African Frontier Force, who fell within 40 yards of the enemy's trenches at Chra when gallantly leading a flanking party.

6. The enclosed is the only written despatch relating to the operations in Togoland which has, as yet, been received by me, and though I have reason to believe that the number of German prisoners now in custody in Togoland and the Gold Coast amounts to about 270, I am not yet in possession of exact information on this and several other important matters. I hope to address you further in this connexion before long.

Enclosure in No. 12.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROSE, COMMANDING ALLIED TROOPS IN TOGOLAND, to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Atakpame, 1st September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward three copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant's report on the recent operations by the allied British and French troops in Togoland, with the request that you will forward one copy to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for his information and favourable action, and one copy to the Inspector-General, West African Frontier Force.

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2. I have read the Report with the greatest interest and have been greatly impressed by the most efficient manner in which the operations have been carried out from the initial "precautionary stage" to the final successful issue. The enrolling of volunteers, field telegraph, railway services, etc., was carried out most rapidly, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant did not hesitate to use his initiative, with the very best results.

3. I consider that it was entirely due to this officer's dash in following up the enemy without the slightest unnecessary delay that the campaign was brought to a successful close in such a short period of time.

4. To conclude, I wish to bring the services of this most gallant and efficient officer most favourably before the notice of Your Excellency, trusting that Your Excellency will see that they are recognized.

I have, &c.,
R. A. DE B. ROSE, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Allied Troops, Togoland.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING TOGOLAND FIELD FORCE to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. A. DE B. ROSE.

Headquarters, Atakpane, 29th August, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you my report on the operations in Togoland by the allied British and French forces.

2. The Secretary of State's telegram, ordering "Adopt precautionary stage Defence Scheme," was received on 30th July. Between this date and the outbreak of hostilities on 5th August, the following movements of troops took place.

Half "A" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, from Obo to Kumase.
"B" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, from Zouaragou to Gambaga.
"I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, from Kintampo to Kumase.
Half "A" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, from Kumase to British Kracei.
"G" and "C" Companies, less one section left at Accra, to Addah.
Half "D" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, from Sunyani to Kumase.
"F" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, on the road from Zouaragou to Kumase were first halted at Salaga and then brought on to Kete Krachi, where they arrived on 16th August.

3. All reservists were immediately called up, and the frontier patrolled by the Northern Territories Constabulary and Preventive Service men.

4. Captain O'Meara was sent to Sekondi to organize the defence at that place, and volunteers.

5. The plan of operations and movements of troops as laid down in the Defence Scheme was found to be quite unworkable and unsuited to the military situation.

6. I considered that two strong columns in the north at Jimle and Salaga were unnecessary, and had they been necessary, the concentration of these columns should have taken place in the "precautionary stage" and not in the "war stage," owing to the distance apart of the companies forming these columns.

7. On the day on which war was declared columns should have been concentrated at British Krachi and Addah, ready to take the initiative, and a strong offensive force concentrated at Kumase ready to move on either place according to circumstances.

8. On 5th August the Secretary of State's telegram was received stating: "War has broken out between Great Britain and Germany: Defence Scheme must be modified." Further movements of troops were also detailed in the same telegram. These movements of troops had, however, been carried out by me in principle three days earlier, and under the circumstances I did not see fit to modify my plan of operations.

9. On 5th August 50 Europeans were enrolled as volunteers at Kumase.

10. On 6th August at 9 a.m. I telegraphed orders to Captain Barker (who was in command of "G" and "C" Companies at Addah), to proceed personally to Lome under flag of truce and present an ultimatum to the Acting Governor of Togoland, the general purport of which was that, as we had three strong British columns ready to cross the west frontier of Togoland, one French column ready to cross the north, and two French columns ready to cross the east frontier, resistance was useless on their part. Twenty-four hours' armistice, during which no movements of troops were to take place, was granted. Captain Barker returned

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to Quittah at 9 p.m., 6th August, and returned to Lome at 6 p.m., 7th August, to receive the Acting Governor's reply. He then found that Lome had been evacuated and the District Commissioner instructed to hand over all country as far north as a parallel drawn at 120 kilometres north of Lome.

11. Previous to Captain Barker's arrival at Lome on 6th August the Acting Governor of Togoland had telegraphed to the Acting Governor of the Gold Coast requesting that there should be no hostilities between the two Colonies. This was referred to the Secretary of State, who replied that such a proposal could not be considered.

12. Immediately on the receipt of Captain Barker's report that Lome had been evacuated, I telegraphed him instructions to occupy Lome with his two companies at once and place the country under martial law.

13. The Secretary of State, having been informed, directed two companies and one section of guns to march overland to join the two companies already in Lome. As this would have taken at least a fortnight before the concentration in Lome could have been effected, I telegraphed for permission to move troops by sea, which was granted provided no undue risk was incurred. This permission was received during the night 8th—9th August, and Headquarters two companies, one section guns, medical and transport and supply staffs with 800 carriers were safely embarked at Sekondi on board the s.s. "Elele" by 4 p.m., 10th August. I gave orders for the s.s. "Elele" to proceed by night to Accra with lights out, lie in Accra roads during the day of 11th August, and proceed to Lome during the night of 11th—12th August. We arrived at Lome safely, and disembarkation of troops and stores began at 8 a.m. All troops and carriers were disembarked by 10 a.m. and all stores by 4 p.m., reflecting the greatest credit on Captain Yardley of the s.s. "Elele" and Captain Minto, late Captain of the Elder Dempster Line, which latter officer I brought with me from Sekondi to superintend all embarkations and disembarkations at Lome. He has at all times performed his multifarious duties with the greatest dispatch and foresight, and I wish to strongly recommend him for your favourable consideration.

13. On 12th and 13th August at Lome, the various staffs departments were formed.

14. On 12th August information was received that the railway bridge at Togblekove had been destroyed the previous day by a party of the enemy who had come south by train. I accordingly at once pushed up half a company to guard this bridge and two smaller ones quarter mile further north from further damage, and further reinforced this post the next morning by one-and-a-half company Gold Coast Regiment. Captain Bettington, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Gold Coast Colony, I appointed Base Commandant, and Mr. Newlands, District Commissioner, Quittah, as his Political Officer.

15. On the morning of 14th August "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, moved on Tsevie, and Headquarters and the remainder of the force to Togblekove where the wireless station had been destroyed. In the evening of 14th August the officer commanding "I" Company reported Tsevie clear of the enemy and advanced patrols under Mr. Rattray, who is attached to the intelligence staff, reported all country clear of the enemy south of Agbelufoe, which place, though not occupied by the enemy's troops, might be considered as their rail head. Officer commanding "I" Company at 10 p.m. 14th August advanced from Tsevie on Agbelufoe. At 6 a.m. 15th August my main body, less one section left to guard Togblekove bridge, moved on Kolokofe. At 8.30 a.m., about half a mile south of Dawe, natives brought information that in the early morning about 6 a.m. a train full of German soldiers and many Europeans had come into Tsevie and had started a wild fusillade on the railway station. Actually at that moment in Tsevie there were four soldiers returning to join "I" Company from escorting prisoners. I at once advanced on Tsevie but found the enemy had left by train and road at 8 a.m., retiring towards Agbelufoe.

16. I pushed on with all speed to Lilikofe, where, at about 3 p.m., I first gained touch with the enemy. As my advanced troops on the railway line approached, the bridge over the River Lili was blown up, the enemy retiring to a ridge about half a mile in rear, where they took up a position to delay my advance. Owing to the exceedingly thick and difficult nature of the country my advance could not be continued till 4.30 p.m., by which time the enemy were driven back, losing one European and two natives killed. Our losses were one native soldier killed and Sergeant-Major White (ex Royal Engineer and Public Works

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Department) and two native soldiers wounded. Owing to this delay my original intention of joining hands with "I" Company about Agbelufoe that evening could not be carried out and I found it necessary to bivouac at Ekuni, seven miles south of that place, at 5.30 p.m. A few shots fired by stragglers at dusk stampeded all the carriers, about 700 in number, and, consequently, the last loads were not into camp till 10 a.m. the next morning.

17. On the railway bridge at Ekuni a long train of twenty vehicles was found wrecked. This was the train which had passed south early in the morning with troops to Tsevie and had been derailed by the obstruction placed on the line by Lieutenant Collins of "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment.

18. At 7 a.m. on 16th August two European prisoners were brought in, one of whom proved to be the Baron Codelli, designer of the wireless station at Kamina, and the other the enemy's explosive expert. The advance was now continued towards Agbelufoe by road and rail. Up to this time no news of the whereabouts of "I" Company had been received, all messengers whom Captain Potter had sent having failed to get through. Touch with the enemy was first gained at Gani Kofe; from that point onwards the road showed every sign of the enemy beating a demoralized retreat, by the number of arms, equipment, bicycles, ponies, etc., left on the road. On approaching Agbelufoe sounds of heavy firing were heard, and on arrival at about one mile south of Agbelufoe it was found that the remainder of the wrecked train at Ekuni had been captured by Captain Potter and "I" Company, together with two engines, sixteen Europeans, one maxim gun, and arms and ammunition. The following is the account of what became of "I" Company after leaving Tsevie at 10 p.m. on 14th August.

19. About 4 a.m. on 15th August, the company was halted on the road close to Ekuni, when they heard a train pass down the line going in the direction of Tsevie. Lieutenant Collins and Mr. Kilby, attached to the intelligence staff, and one section guided by a local Hausa man, went by a bush track across to the line, where they piled stones on the railway line 200 yards north of the Ekuni bridge. Leaving that section in readiness Lieutenant Collins and Mr. Kilby proceeded down the line to the Ekuni bridge, where they took up a loose iron plate and laid it diagonally across the rails. Lieutenant Collins then brought the section down and concealed them about in the bush. In the meantime the rest of "I" Company hurried on at full speed to Agbelufoe. After some time another train was heard to be coming down the line. This train was pulled up by the stones piled over the rails by Lieutenant Collins. That officer then formed up his section, fixed bayonets and prepared to charge, but when they were within ten yards of the train it started to move back in the direction of Agbelufoe. Lieutenant Collins then took his section back along the road to join the rest of the company. Captain Potter with the remainder of "I" Company had heard the second train coming down the line and had taken up a position across the line to intercept it. The train, however, managed to run through at full speed.

20. Agbelufoe station was then occupied and put into a state of defence. Two sections in the station, one section under Lieutenant Blakeney on the railway and road about one mile north, and one section under Lieutenant Collins took up a position south of the road and railway, which at this point are about eighty yards apart. The enemy attacked in force early in the evening from the south but were driven back, and again renewed the attack during the night in a vain endeavour to break through to the north.

21. Early in the morning of 15th August, the advance of the main body began to make itself felt, and the enemy fled back to their train, surrendering to Captain Potter. The moral effect of this disaster during the rest of the campaign was very obvious, and the greatest credit is due to Captain Potter, his officers and men, for their gallant and skilful defence against vastly superior numbers, more especially so owing to the fact that reinforcements for the enemy were expected from the north. To Colour-Sergeant Gething the greatest credit is due for the gallant way in which for two hours he fought his way into Agbelufoe in charge of the baggage and brought it all in safely.

22. The numbers of the enemy are reliably computed at 200, including about 30 Europeans, of whom 25 were killed and captured.

23. One of the most important results of this action was that the railway for thirty miles north of Agbelufoe fell into our hands intact. So hasty was the retreat that no time could be spared for blowing up the important bridge over the River Haho, seven miles north of Agbelufoe.

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24. 16th, 17th and 18th August I was compelled to halt to rest the troops, who had had a most trying time, and also to get up stores and ammunition.

25. On 17th August at 7 a.m. strong officers' patrols were pushed up the line to seize the important railway bridge over the Haho. These reported the enemy advancing in strength against the Haho bridge, and "G" Company was sent out at 4 p.m. to reinforce the troops already entrenched at the bridge.

26. On 18th August a French force of 150 tirailleurs with three officers under Captain Castaing arrived from Anecho, and were directed on immediately to the Haho bridge. The same day Adakakpe, four miles north of the Haho bridge, was occupied by half "C" Company.

27. On this day the repairs to the bridge at Togblekove were completed and railhead brought as far as the blown-up bridge at Lilikofe. The telegraph wire was completely restored as far as Agbelufoe.

28. On 19th August my advanced troops occupied Nuatja.

29. Information was sent to Major Maroix, commanding the French column at Tchetti, and also to Captain Elgee, commanding Krachi column, that I intended to be on the Amutschi River on 26th August and requesting them to be within two days of Kamina on that date. On 20th August my whole force was concentrated about Nuatja, with advanced troops in and in front of Kpedome.

30. On 21st August the enemy were reported by officers' patrols to be holding a very strong entrenched position at the village of Chra, 400 yards north of the railway bridge over the Chra River. This bridge was blown up, together with two mines on the railway, as my patrols advanced, and a hot fire opened on them by two maxims. These patrols under Captain Redfern brought me back valuable information as to the enemy's dispositions.

31. On 22nd August my advanced troops were early in touch with the enemy, who opened a very hot fire on them. The remainder of my main body, consisting of three weak British companies, 120 tirailleurs, and three guns, advanced in two columns along the road and railway. "I" Company were ordered to find a way round the enemy's right flank, while half "C" Company held the enemy in front. The Pioneer Company were ordered to hold the enemy from the railway and support an attack by the French troops and the remainder of "G" Company, on the enemy's left flank. The French worked right round through the bush on to the enemy's left, but could make no progress against the enemy's entrenchments. They worked their way to within fifty yards of the enemy's trenches, but after fighting with extraordinary bravery were compelled to retire. It was here that Lieutenant Guillemart, of the Tirailleurs, and Lieutenant Thompson, of "G" Company, were both killed, together with 13 native soldiers. Meanwhile "I" Company had managed to work their way right round the enemy's right flank, having been under heavy fire the whole way, but were unable to continue for lack of support. At nightfall the Company withdrew to the river bed three hundred yards west of the village and entrenched themselves. The French troops and half "C" Company I ordered to entrench on our right to hold the enemy's left, half "C" Company to hold the enemy in front, at the same time withdrawing the Pioneer Company and half "G" Company to reinforce "I" Company with a view to attacking the enemy's right. At dawn troops were in a favourable position to carry out my orders. Patrols sent out by "I" Company at daybreak reported the village unoccupied, the enemy having fled precipitately during the night. I attach a plan of the position.

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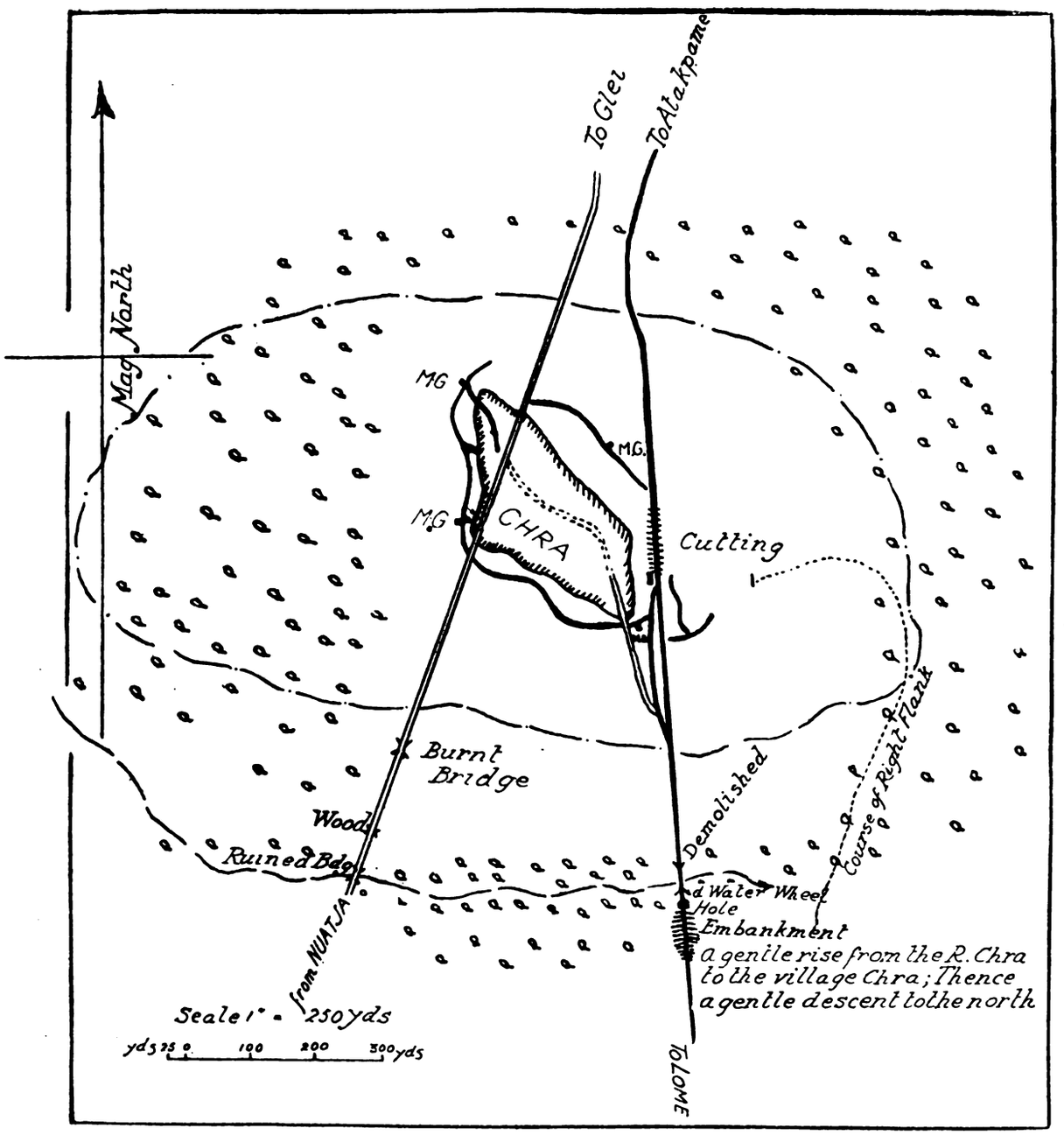

32. It is uncertain why the enemy withdrew without further resistance, as the day's fight had gone very equally on both sides.

33. One explanation is that they were undoubtedly nervous of their line of retreat and feared that the attack pushed with such stubbornness and bravery by our troops might be repeated with more success the next day against their flanks and rear, in which case they might have suffered a very severe defeat. As I appreciated the situation the supreme effort was to be made at Kamina, and no risk was to be run whereby the force to defend that place was to be depleted. Another explanation is that a large proportion of the Kamina garrison were at Chra, and that news may have been received that the French column from Tchetti had arrived within two days' march from Kamina, and they feared to leave that place open to attack when weakly held.

34. A notable feature of the enemy's defence was the apparent carelessness as to the amount of ammunition expended, and the good use, if a little wild, made of the three machine guns, which were worked by Europeans, who fully realized the moral effect of these weapons on black troops. The position selected was an exceedingly strong one and obviously put in a state of defence by a soldier.

35. The difficulties of an attacking force can truly be said, without exaggeration, to have been immense. Not the least of these difficulties was the inability to communicate between different positions of the attack and also the total inability of different positions of the attack to see the progress made by each other, resulting in a lack of mutual support. Each movement had to be made of necessity on its own, owing to the denseness of the country, and it was impossible for me to be kept informed as to the progress of the fight.

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36. The guns were of little value, owing to the absence of good positions, the impossibility of observing the fire, and the small amount of ammunition for each gun that can be brought up by head transport. It has, however, been disclosed since that the guns were not without their moral effect.

37. The enemy's force has since been disclosed to have been 60 Europeans and 400 native soldiers. Our casualties were 2 officers and 21 native soldiers killed, 2 officers and 48 native soldiers wounded, making a total of 73, or 17 per cent. of our force engaged. The enemy's losses were probably insignificant, owing to their very strongly entrenched position. Two Europeans were known to have been killed.

38. At 8 a.m. I occupied the village with the whole of my force.

39. The 23rd and 24th August were occupied in evacuating the wounded, arranging transport and supplies, and sending out strong officers' patrols on Glei and the Amu River, where the enemy were reported to have rallied.

40. During the night of 24th and 25th August loud explosions were heard in the direction of Kamina, and at 8 a.m. on 25th August the masts of the wireless station which the afternoon before had been clearly visible from the neighbourhood of Glei were seen to have disappeared.

41. On 25th August at 10.30 a.m. I occupied Glei with the whole of my force, with advanced troops on the Amu River, where both rail and road bridges were blown up.

42. At 4 p.m. on the same day Major Von Roben and Mr. Cullenkampf, as interpreter, came into Glei under flag of truce with terms of capitulation. I replied that any surrender must be unconditional, and that I was advancing at once on Amutschi. I at once occupied the north bank of the River Amu in front of the road bridge, which had been destroyed, with two weak companies, and ordered the French troops under Captain Castaing to do the same in front of the railway bridge.

43. During the night 25th—26th August, the River Amu had come down in spate and the passage of the column with its accompanying baggage presented great difficulties. Footbridges were constructed and the whole column passed safely over by midday.

44. I reached Amutschi at 10.30 a.m. on 26th August, where I was met by two German officers bearing a letter of unconditional surrender.

45. The enemy certainly from the outbreak of hostilities had been completely misled as to our numerical strength, but even so it was extraordinary that no serious attempt was made by them to bar our progress until Tsevie and Agbelufoe were reached. The action at the latter place, where "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, particularly distinguished themselves against vastly superior numbers, certainly had a most demoralizing effect on the enemy. Their line of retreat having been cut once, they were always afterwards very nervous about it: more especially so as they depended on the railway almost entirely.

46. The enemy were well supplied with ammunition and arms, as evidenced by the number of rifles and amount of ammunition surrendered. The list is not as yet complete, but from rough figures given me by Captain Spencer, chief transport officer to the Togoland Field Force, it would appear that about 320,000 rounds of ammunition were surrendered, with over 1,000 rifles, 3 maxim guns, the entire rolling stock with 4 engines of the Togoland Railway and a quantity of European and native stores.

47. The number of European prisoners surrendered is 206, and these are being despatched to Lome with as much despatch as the railway will allow.

48. There are three long span bridges on the railway blown up over the Rivers Amutschi, Amu, and Chra.

49. The railway construction staff, under Majors Gosling and O'Shaughnessy, are making arrangements for temporary repairs for foot transport at the Amutschi and Amu Rivers, which are being rapidly carried out. The deviation and bridge at the Chra River will be finished on 2nd September.

50. To sum up. Within a fortnight of landing at Lome operations were brought to a successful conclusion with the unconditional surrender of Togoland to the British Government. I cannot deny that I had looked for a very much stouter resistance from the Germans, though there could never be any doubt concerning the ultimate issue.

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51. The Germans were outnumbered and were being herded together from all over Togoland by converging columns into one locality, which it was all-important to defend to the last, namely, their immense wireless station at Kamina, through which, it appears, communication was maintained between Berlin and all the German Colonies in Africa. The natives of Togoland were hostile to them and welcomed the invading columns. Their information seems to have been most meagre and their black troops were unreliable.

52. It cannot be said, however, that nothing was in their favour. The country is admirably suited to a delaying force inferior in numbers. From the coast to Kamina there are two means of advance, one by the road, the other by the railway. In some places these run adjacent to each other, in others they diverge from each other to some considerable distance. The intervening country is marshy and covered with dense long grass at this time of year, and a low shrub bush which is frequently very thick. To keep up communication or to direct an efficient co-operation between parties operating along the railway and parties operating along the road is a matter of the greatest difficulty, if not entirely impossible. It is as though a column is moving along two narrow and continuous defiles frequently entirely cut off from each other. With the railway and rolling stock in their hands, the enemy might be fifty miles away to-day and in one's midst during the night. They were accordingly unencumbered by head transport, and should have been extremely mobile. An advancing column, on the other hand, could never out-march the transport without being compelled to halt and reorganize it completely.

53. To turn an enemy armed with modern weapons out of a strong position that has been carefully prepared for defence was, as I have shown in my narrative of the battle on the Chra River, a matter of immense difficulties, calling for a clear judgment and an unhesitating employment of initiative upon the part of company commanders, and a high example of courage and steadiness upon the part of all officers and colour-sergeants.

54. Where all officers and officials have worked with such loyalty and given me their whole-hearted support and co-operation, it might seem invidious to single out individuals for special mention. But I cannot refrain from bringing to your favourable notice the following officers.

Headquarter Staff.—Captain C. G. Hornby, Staff Officer to the Togoland Field Force and my personal assistant, whose soldierly qualities and ability for organization have been displayed so conspicuously. His services have been invaluable to me.

Intelligence Staff.—Lieutenant J. V. Earle, who has worked indefatigably under trying conditions. His appreciation of a situation I have always confidently relied on. He is an officer specially deserving of favourable notice. Mr. Rattray, of the Gold Coast Civil Service, whose knowledge of the natives and their languages has been invaluable to me.

Supply and Transport Department.—Captain E. C. Spencer, of the Ashanti Roads Department. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent and unflagging work done by this officer. Under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty he has, by his tact and organization, very materially helped towards the successful termination of this campaign.

Mr. Reynolds, who as supply officer at the base at Lome has proved himself a really capable official whose services the Government should not lose.

Mr. Beaham, who has done excellent work.

Mr. Gibson, Acting Chief Transport Officer of the Gold Coast Colony. This official did very excellent work at Sekondi, both during the precautionary period and the war stage, both in organizing transport and supplies and assisting in every way possible in the despatch of troops and carriers.

Army Signal and Railway Staff: Major Gosling, Director of Army Signals and Railways. I cannot speak too highly of the splendid work done by this officer. In circumstances of the greatest difficulty he has organized and kept intact the telegraphic and telephonic communication with the base and headquarters. His previous experience in South Africa has been invaluable to me. He is deserving of the greatest credit for his skill and indefatigable energy. Without the loyal services rendered by him I could not have advanced as quickly as I did. I most strongly recommend that his invaluable services should be generously recognized.

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Corporal Bernasconi, of the Government Telegraph Department, Accra. This official has performed splendid work. His services both at Lome, and on the lines of communication, in repairing the telegraphic and telephonic communications, have been invaluable. He is deserving of the greatest credit for his skill and indefatigable energy.

Mr. Tucker, as despatch rider and personal assistant to Major Gosling, has done splendid work. His behaviour under heavy fire when on patrol towards Chra deserves special mention.

Mr. Wellacott as despatch rider has done excellent work.

Major O'Shaughnessy, London Army Troops, Royal Engineers, and Deputy Director Army Signals and Railways. The previous war service of this officer, together with his technical knowledge in regard to railway construction and telegraphs, have been invaluable to me. He arrived at Lome with the advanced troops, occupying that place, and within twelve hours had the workshops, railway, and cranes on the pier working. He made all arrangements for disembarkation prior to the arrival of Captain Minto. He has been in charge of the railway service and railway construction on the lines of communication. I cannot speak too highly of the ability, foresight, and energy displayed by him. He is deserving of the very highest credit and I wish to very specially recommend this officer to your very favourable notice.

Lieutenant Guard, Gold Coast Volunteers, has rendered valuable services as personal assistant to Major O'Shaughnessy.

Lieutenant Grealey, Special Railway Volunteers. He has been Chief Construction Engineer and has carried out all locomotive repairs and railway construction with a despatch and skill deserving of the highest praise. At the commencement of operations he had to carry out a great deal of the work single-handed, and I cannot speak too highly of the great work done by this officer. I wish to recommend him very specially to your favourable notice.

Mr. Stark, ex Sergeant-Major, Field Company, Royal Engineers. His previous service and experience have been invaluable. The work done by him has been of the very highest order. The responsibilities laid upon him and accepted by him were those of an officer.

Mr. Wilkins; Corporal Bennett; Mr. Withers.—These three officials are deserving of the very highest praise for their skilful and indefatigable services.

Lieutenant Bullen, Gold Coast Volunteers, as Engineer Officer at the base, has carried out his duties with conspicuous ability. His technical knowledge has been of the very greatest value to me.

Mr. Scott, late Railway Pioneer Regiment, has performed valuable services at the base. He was in charge of disembarkation arrangements prior to the arrival of troops.

Medical Staff: *Dr. W. W. Claridge*, Senior Medical Officer to the Togoland Field Force. I cannot speak too highly of this officer's powers of organization and loyal devotion to duty. His personality has been an asset to the Force which it is impossible to over-estimate. All medical and sanitary arrangements made by him have been of the highest order, and I specially recommend him to your very favourable notice. Dr. Claridge informs me that the whole medical staff have done their work both thoroughly and well, and this statement I wish to endorse most emphatically. He wishes to bring specially to your notice the undermentioned officers.

Dr. G. de P. D'Amico, for his devotion to duty at the action of the Chra, where for the whole day he was dressing the wounded under a heavy fire. The excellent way in which he, in conjunction with the other medical officers, prepared the wounded for transmission to the base hospital has already evoked the spontaneous praise of the Deputy Principal Medical Officer at Lome.

Dr. R. Mugliston.—The same remarks which I have made concerning Dr. D'Amico apply to this loyal and hardworking officer.

Of the subordinate native medical staff Dr. Claridge wishes to bring to your favourable notice *Dresser Lamptey*, whose work and conduct have been excellent,

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and who has fully lived up to the reputation he made for himself when he saved Captain Parneter during the last Ashanti War (1900).

Officers Gold Coast Regiment, and Attached Officers: *Captain H. B. Potter*, commanding "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment. I cannot speak too highly of the soldierly qualities and initiative displayed by this officer. It was due to his skilful and gallant handling of his company, first at Agbelufoe and again at Chra, that the enemy were kept in the state of alarm they were and assisted more than anything else in the successful termination of the campaign.

Lieutenant Collins, "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment. A gallant and skilful leader of men who has done splendid work at all times, and shown marked ability.

Lieutenant Blakeney, "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment. A gallant officer who has shown marked ability.

Colour-Sergeant Gething, "I" Company. I cannot speak too highly of the initiative shown by this gallant non-commissioned officer. The responsibilities which he was called on to assume were those of an officer. I recommend him very specially to your favourable notice.

Lieutenant Wheeler, "C" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, and Assistant Provost Marshal, Atakpame. A gallant officer of exceptional ability who deserves special mention for the ability and initiative displayed by him.

Captain Redfern, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Gold Coast Colony. This gallant officer has shown splendid initiative. He is a fine leader of men and deserves well of his country.

Mr. Newlands, of the Gold Coast Civil Service. This officer has from the beginning, when District Commissioner at Quittah, always given me most valuable information. His knowledge of German and also of the German residents in Lome has been invaluable. He has displayed the greatest tact in dealing with prisoners of war and natives. He has had no staff of any description to help him and has got through a mass of work with the greatest credit to himself. He is an officer whom I wish to bring to your very favourable notice.

I wish to put on record my extreme appreciation of the soldierly qualities displayed by Major Maroix and all officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the French Brigade from Dahomey. They have at all times given me their loyal support and co-operation, and I request you will forward to the proper authority a report testifying to my great appreciation of their services.

F. C. BRYANT, Lieutenant-Colonel
Commanding Togoland Field Force.

No. 18.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received September 29th, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 21.]

SIR, Government House, Lome, 4th September, 1914.

IN order that you may be placed in possession of information on the subject at as early a date as possible, I have the honour to forward, herewith, one copy of a report on medical and sanitary matters during the operations of the field force in Togoland, which has been prepared by Dr. W. W. Claridge, Senior Medical Officer in charge, for the information of the Officer Commanding, and has this morning been handed to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Rose.

2. I think you will agree with me in considering that very good work has been done by Dr. Claridge and those associated with him, and that the report may be regarded as very satisfactory, having regard to the difficulties inevitable in such a situation. Detailed facts and figures, however, are not yet to hand, but I hope to forward these to you later.

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3. I would invite your attention to paragraph 2 under (*d*) Casualties, which relates to the use of soft-nosed bullets by the enemy. Specimens of these projectiles collected at Kamina are herewith forwarded for your inspection. They were to-day handed to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Rose.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Headquarters, Togoland Field Force, Atakpame,
4th September, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the following medical and sanitary report on the Togoland Field Force, to date:—

A.—Strength of the Force.

On the disembarkation of the troops and carriers from Kumasi at Lome on 12th August, the total strength was as follows:—

European officers	16
European non-commissioned officers	7
Native rank and file	535
Attached Europeans	34
Carriers and labourers	2,000
	2,592

The force was joined a few days later, at Abilafoe, by a column of French Tirailleurs Senegalese, consisting of:—

European officers	3
European non-commissioned officers	5
Native rank and file	150
	158

This column had approximately 100 carriers with it.

A second French column, under Major Maroix, entered Kamina on 27th August; but the enemy had then surrendered unconditionally, and these men, with the exception of a few cases of sickness during their stay in Atakpame, did not come under the care of the British Medical Staff.

In addition to these forces, there were a second British column (the Krachi column) to the west and a third French column in the north, but neither of these ever joined the main column.

B.—Personnel of the Medical Staff.

W. W. Claridge, Senior Medical Officer in charge
One dispenser
One dresser
} from Kumasi with Gold Coast Regiment.

R. Mugliston, Medical Officer, from Obuasi with Gold Coast Regiment.

E. M. Condy, Medical Officer
One Sanitary Inspector
} joined troopship at Accra.

G. de P. D'Amico, Medical Officer
G. H. Le Fanu, Medical Officer
H. O'H. May, Medical Officer of Health
One dresser
} already in Lome.

'In response to a call for additional staff, the following arrived in Lome from Accra on 18th August:—

E. H. Tweedy, Deputy Principal Medical Officer.
J. M. O'Brien, Medical Officer.
Three dispensers.
Three dressers.

With the Krachi column were:—

W. Watt, Medical Officer,
One dresser,

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C.—General: Hospital Accommodation, etc.

On arrival in Lome, an excellently equipped hospital, well supplied with stores, and with ample accommodation, was found. This had already been taken over by Dr. Le Fanu, who had retained the services of the four German nursing sisters and the subordinate native staff of the institution, of which I at once approved and left him in charge. Dr. May remained in Lome as Medical Officer of Health, and the rest of the staff left for the front with the column.

The advance was made by two columns, which followed the road and railway respectively, to which Drs. D'Amico and Mugliston were attached; and Dr. Condy, in addition to assisting these officers whenever necessary, attended to the sanitation of the various camps and halting places. The Senior Medical Officer accompanied headquarters. Dr. Tweedy, on arrival, remained in charge at the base, and Dr. O'Brien hurried up country to join the column on leaving Nuatja.

The enemy were first encountered at Abilafoe, on the night of 15th-16th August, by "I" Company, Gold Coast Regiment, which was in advance, and by the main column the same morning at Lilikofi, and on the road from there to Abilafoe.

A temporary hospital was at once established at Abilafoe, where the column halted for a few days, and the wounded were sent a little later to the base hospital at Lome.

The next serious opposition was encountered on approaching Chra, which was strongly held by the enemy, and both columns were hotly engaged throughout the whole of the 22nd. The casualties here were heavy, and amounted to about 17 per cent. of the force engaged. As there then seemed little prospect of entering Chra village for several days, the wounded were removed to a level crossing about three miles in rear of the position, where temporary shelters were erected for their protection, and they were removed to the base hospital on the arrival of the hospital train two days later.

Further heavy fighting was expected, not only at Chra, but at Amutchu also, before Kamina could be reached. In the morning, however, the enemy were found to have retired, and their unconditional surrender was received a few days later. Atakpame and Kamina were entered on the 27th. Here, again, an excellently equipped hospital, with accommodation for both Europeans and natives, and a good supply of stores, was found. The services of the two native dispensers employed by the Germans were retained, but there has fortunately been little need of hospital accommodation here at present.

Throughout the operations in Togoland, the work of the Medical Staff has been greatly simplified, and the comfort and general welfare of the sick and wounded have been materially enhanced, by the excellent arrangements made by the Chief Transport Officer, Captain E. C. Spencer, and by the Army Signal and Railway Staff, under Majors Gosling and O'Shaughnessy. The rapidity with which the damaged railway was repaired and a hospital train made ready and brought to the front was little short of marvellous, and, by enabling me to send the wounded rapidly from the filthy village of Chra to the base hospital, doubtless saved a number of lives. The same means enabled me to retain Medical Officers with the column, instead of being compelled to detail one or more, who were sorely needed at Chra, to attend the Railway Construction Staff. This duty was undertaken by Dr. Tweedy, and by Dr. May under his direction; but, after the surrender, I was able to spare Dr. Mugliston and enable Dr. May to resume his important and very necessary duties as Medical Officer of Health in Lome.

D.—Casualties.

A full list of casualties is appended to this report.* The names of Tirailleurs Senegalese attended by the British Medical Staff are entered as accurately as possible from the information given by the men themselves, but I am unable to guarantee either their completeness or entire accuracy. The number of carriers wounded is approximate, and their names are not entered.

A most regrettable feature of the campaign, and one that influenced me more than any other reason in applying for an increase in the Medical Staff, was the consistent use of "soft-nosed" ammunition by the enemy. That of their native troops was of large calibre (about ·450) with plain lead bullets with flattened noses. These mushroomed at once and caused frightful injuries. One man had

* See No. 11.

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a leg almost completely blown away, and it remained hanging by little more than a band of skin; another had his hand practically shattered; the skull of another was lifted from the face; and others, again, had many inches of bone blown away, with correspondingly severe injuries to the soft tissues. The Europeans appear to have used sporting rifles almost without exception, with hollow-nosed, lead-nosed, and other types of expanding nickel-covered bullets of the worst possible kind. In fact, the only legitimate ammunition used by the enemy at all seems to have been that fired in their machine guns. The contrast between the wounds inflicted by their ammunition and by ours was most marked.

E.—Health of the Force.

Despite the fact that officers and men alike were often wet through, and had to sleep exposed to a cold breeze in the open in their wet clothes, the health of the force has, contrary to my expectations, been excellent. Beyond mild attacks of malaria, rheumatism, bad colds, and blistered feet, there has been little or no sickness. This, while partly due to the constant employment and exercise, must be attributed mainly to the prophylactic use of quinine and the other precautionary measures taken, brief details of which will be found under the headings "Sanitation" and "Water."

F.—Food.

The supply of food for officers, troops, and carriers alike, has at all times been abundant and of excellent quality.

G.—Water.

The water supply in Lome was obtained from wells, but was brackish and said to be unfit for European consumption and likely to cause dysentery. There was a limited supply of tank water at Nuatja, and an excellent supply of good spring water at Atakpame and Kamina. At all other places, however, water was scarce and very bad. The men were urged to boil it before use, though it is very doubtful if many did so, and, whenever possible, Europeans were supplied with soda-water. On the few occasions when this was unobtainable the water was boiled and passed through a Berkfeld filter before use. A battery of these filters was kept running at the temporary hospitals. One or two officers, when on outpost duty, were occasionally compelled to drink swamp or other unfiltered water, but these instances have been rare, and, fortunately, unattended by bad results.

H.—Sanitation.

The supreme importance of sanitary work was fully recognized, although, when long marches or rapid movements were necessary, it was not always possible to make them as complete as could have been desired. As a rule, however, the camps and halting places were kept remarkably clean, and a great deal of scavenging was done whenever one of the enemy's positions was occupied.

On arrival in Lome, the town, which had been evacuated by the enemy some days earlier, was found in an indescribably filthy condition, while the great demand for labour for the Transport and Supply Department, and the necessity for confining troops to quarters in the European section, where there were no public latrines, still further complicated the sanitary problem. Every effort was made to abate existing nuisances; parties of men were marched to the beach at frequent intervals throughout the day, and pit latrines for night use only were dug in the compounds occupied by troops and carriers and carefully filled in afterwards. In spite of every precaution, however, the neglect of the preceding days and the sudden influx of large numbers of natives into a quarter in which there was no provision for them, provided a vast amount of sanitary work, which could only be completed after they had left.

At Chra and Kamina, which had been occupied by the enemy, with numbers of natives over whom they seem to have exercised little or no control, sanitary fatigue parties of hundreds of carriers were employed in collecting and burying or burning the accumulation of filth and refuse in and around the trenches and camps.

The sanitation of the camps and halting places on the line of advance was carried out mainly under the supervision of Dr. Condy. Pit latrines were dug in suitable spots and covered with earth two or three times daily, and, whenever a halt of more than a night was made, sanitary fatigues were employed throughout the day in collecting and burning refuse. The best available water supply was also sought out and guarded, but in most places, this search met with little success.

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I.—Concluding Remarks.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the advantage the Medical Staff at the front have derived from the ever-ready assistance and support of all the officers of the column, or from the presence of Drs. Tweedy and Le Fanu, with a perfectly equipped hospital at the base, and the prompt provision of a rapid means of transport by the railway staff. These have enabled the Medical Officers to devote time to sanitary work which must otherwise have been occupied in a less successful care of the many wounded. Such measure of success as has been achieved is due to the whole-hearted and loyal support I have throughout received from the uniformly hardworking officers with me.

Some valuable lessons have been learned from the practical experience gained on this expedition. They are dealt with in a separate report.

I have, &c.,
W. W. Claridge,
Senior Medical Officer in charge of Field Force.

The Officer Commanding
Togoland Field Force.

No. 14.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 29th September, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 21.]

(Extract.)

Government House, Lome, 4th September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your information, in original, papers relating to certain charges made by the military authorities against Major von Doering, ex-Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Togoland, and against Dr. Gruner, late Commissioner at Misahöhe, with regard to the use of soft-nosed bullets by the forces under Major von Doering's command.

I would also invite your attention to my despatch of even date* covering Dr. Claridge's Medical and Sanitary Report on the operations, and to the specimens of the ammunition in question which are therewith enclosed.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING TOGOLAND FIELD FORCE to LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. A. DE B. ROSE.

SIR, Atakpame, 29th August, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward a report on the ammunition used in the late campaign in Togoland by the Germans, and also on the manner in which natives were forcibly and indiscriminately armed against the allied British and French Forces, with the request that you will forward it to the proper authority.

F. C. Bryant, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Togoland Field Force.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. A. DE B. ROSE to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Atakpame, 1st September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed report:—

CASE OF MAJOR VON DOERING, LATE ACTING GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN TOGOLAND.

THE charges against Major von Doering are:—

1. That as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Togoland he is responsible for the use of ammunition by the German troops, which does not comply with the conditions agreed to in the Hague Convention, dated 29th July, 1899 (page 315, Manual of Military Law).

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* No. 13.

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Evidence. (*a*) The bore of the rifles chiefly in use by German Europeans was rather smaller than ·303. A great proportion of the ammunition found on European prisoners of war consisted of bullets which were enclosed in a nickel case which did not wholly cover the core.

Major von Doering admits the use of this ammunition, and states that it was not issued by the German Government, but was private property; that, owing to the distance from headquarters, it was difficult for him to call in this ammunition.

This defence cannot be sustained, as all the European prisoners captured by us were operating along the railway line with Kamina as their base, so that the exchange of ammunition presented no difficulties.

The attached orders (marked Appendix I.) issued at Kamina on 10th August, prove that Major von Doering was perfectly aware that Europeans were in possession of private ammunition. The inference is, that the Europeans obeyed their Commander's orders and brought in their arms and ammunition at 12 o'clock on 10th August, so that Major von Doering must have known the class of ammunition of which his subordinates were in possession. He also states that, after his Second-in-Command, Major von Roebun, had come into Glei with terms of capitulation, and I had remonstrated with Major von Roebun, about the use of this ammunition, he—Major von Doering—ordered all ammunition which was contrary to the Hague Convention to be handed in.

This is very probably true, as much of this ammunition was found in the pond at Kamina, but as the enemy had then decided to surrender, it can hardly be urged as an extenuating circumstance, as their object was undoubtedly to get rid of ammunition the possession of which rendered them liable to be shot.

(*b*) The bore of the rifles universally used by the native troops, and in many cases by Europeans, was about ·450.

The ammunition used was a lead bullet with the nose flattened, and was issued by the German Government.

The amount of this ammunition captured was roughly about 200,000 rounds.

I send, with this report, some samples of the ammunition used.

I attach a report (marked Appendix II.) from Dr. Claridge, Senior Medical Officer to the Togoland Field Force.

2. That Major von Doering as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Togoland, did contravene the Hague Convention signed at the Hague, 18th October, 1907, Annex to the Convention, Section I., Chapter I., Article I., paragraphs 1, 2, and 4, in that he gave orders to arm natives forcibly and against their will. The natives so armed were under no control. The German Europeans had no authority over them. They deserted in large numbers, and there are now in the bush hundreds of natives armed with rifles and probably supplied with 50 to 100 rounds of ammunition each.

I attach a letter from Major von Doering to Dr. Gruner on the subject (marked Appendix III.)

Dr. Gruner, late Commissioner at Misahöhe, is also charged with the same (No. 2) offence as Major von Doering.

He admits carrying out his orders and also admits that he knew he was doing wrong.

(*c*) Revolver ammunition. Every European captured with a revolver on him was armed with ammunition the bullets of which were encased in a hard envelope which in no case entirely covered the core. This ammunition was supplied by the German Government and also by private individuals.

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Appendix I.

Orders for August 10th.

(Translation.)

I. 6.45 a.m. Parade.
7.0 Drill.
10.0 Receive meat.
3.45 p.m. Parade.
4.0 March and drill.

II. (*a*) Everyone to be there 15 minutes before time.
(*b*) Anyone sick to report himself to the Officer Commanding.
(*c*) After receiving provisions to come for meat.
(*d*) Everyone not sick must personally come for his rations.
(*e*) 1. On 10th August list required of cooks and boys.
2. List of private provisions.
(*f*) Everyone who has weapons or ammunition to bring it forward to the Officer Commanding at the Post Office at 12 o'clock.
(*g*) The signal of assembly will be by bugle.
(*h*) All soldiers to salute officers in military fashion.
(*i*) This man, Margwald, is attached to Lieutenant Schuppins.
(*k*) On the 11th all Companies will go to Kamina for practice.
(*l*) The Corporal in charge will report himself to the Officer Commanding for orders.
(*m*) Herr Müller is sick but has to report himself daily.
(*n*) All the officers will be divided amongst the troops and must meet together at the market at 6.30 a.m.

Appendix II.

Copy of a Report from the Senior Medical Officer, Togoland Field Force, to the Staff Officer, Togoland Field Force.

To the Staff Officer, Togoland Field Force.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commanding Officer, that without exception all the wounds hitherto treated in the Force by the Medical Staff have been caused by soft-nosed bullets of large calibre.

The injuries inflicted by these projectiles are severe, shattering bones and causing extensive damage to the tissues, leading in one case already to amputation having to be performed.

They are in marked contrast to the injuries that have been treated by our Medical Staff among the enemy's men and carriers.

W. W. Claridge,
Senior Medical Officer i/c, Field Force.

Agbelufoe,
17th August, 1914.

Appendix III.

Geheimer Regierungsrat Gruner, Oblo. Kamina, 10/8.

I am in agreement with everything. An organization of the Friendlies (lit. "people who assist") of Gble and Akposso is necessary. I have selected Dehn who starts to-night, for this. But perhaps you will take the matter in hand yourself? In any event I should like to speak with you here as soon as possible. If it appears useful you can again return to the Amu. Send me at once a cyclist, "shall be at the Amuchu at such and such a time," when I shall be there with a motor car and bring you here where we can discuss everything with the other officers. Your company must come here in any event so that it may be drilled. Leave 15-18-20 soldiers behind for the organization of the Friendlies (or perhaps you will do this yourself afterwards) and also one or two cyclists.

Everything in the nature of powder and lead which can be gathered together must be divided among the Friendlies so that they may feel themselves safe. Each man must get at least 10 shots. Treat everyone in a friendly and jovial manner, not so?

I am in a hurry, as can well be imagined.

Best greetings,

v. Döring.

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No. 15.

COLONIAL OFFICE to WAR OFFICE.

[*Answered by No.* 17.]

SIR, Downing Street, 8th October, 1914.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Harcourt to request you to inform the Army Council that it has been reported to him that the German forces in Togoland, when engaged with the Allied Forces, employed bullets which contravened the provisions of the Hague Convention. Specimens of the bullets taken at Kamina were sent home by the Governor of the Gold Coast in a sealed package, which was handed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Artillery on the 8th of October.

Mr. Harcourt would be glad if the Army Council could cause him to be furnished with a full technical report upon the ammunition in question.

I am, &c.,

G. V. FIDDES.

No. 16.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 10th October, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 18.]

SIR, Government House, Accra, 24th September, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, a copy of a report from the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, Captain C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O., with reference to the occupation of Yendi by the Northern Territories Constabulary.

2. It will be noted with satisfaction that no opposition was offered, and that the entry of the British was welcomed by the native population.

3. Yendi is the chief town of the Dagomba portion of the Sansanne-Mangu district of Togoland; and it will be within your recollection that I arranged with the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey that the Dagomba portion of this district should be administered by the British during the military occupation of Togoland. This has been approved by both the British and French Governments, and I have now, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Dahomey, instructed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories to depute a District Commissioner of experience to settle, in conjunction with the French Administrateur at Sansanne-Mangu, the provisional boundaries of the areas to be temporarily administered by our respective Governments. I have also, with the concurrence of Lieutenant-Colonel Rose, who at that time was the Officer Commanding the Field Force, Togoland, instructed the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories to depute a District Commissioner to reside temporarily at Yendi, and to carry on the administration there in the name of the Officer Commanding the Field Force under the general guidance of the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

4. On my arrival at Accra on the 28th August, Mr. Robertson informed me that he had learned from the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories that he had concluded a treaty with the Chief of Yendi. The Acting Governor had at once telegraphed to the Chief Commissioner saying that such action was undesirable, and I also wired to him endorsing this communication.

5. A copy of the treaty forms an enclosure to Captain Armitage's report; and it will be seen that this document is less in the nature of a treaty than of a petition for protection and for the unification under British rule of the Dagomba country, which was bisected when the Anglo-German boundary in the Northern Territories was determined. I do not think that such a document can be held to be binding either upon the Chief or upon the Government of the Gold Coast; but it should, I think, be noted for future reference that any attempt once more to divide the Dagomba country in a manner which is opposed to the ethnological distribution of the native population will be keenly resented by the chiefs and people both in the Northern Territories and in the Sansanne-Mangu district of Togoland.

7. The foregoing remark applies with equal force to the feeling of the natives in the Peki and Misahöhe districts, and to the Awuna population in the Keta and Lomeland districts.

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8. I think you will agree that Captain Armitage, Captain Marlow, and the non-commissioned officers and men of the Northern Territories Constabulary are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they carried out the peaceful occupation of Yendi. I have learned with great satisfaction from the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories that the discipline and conduct of the men of the Northern Territories Constabulary was throughout admirable.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 16.

SIR, Chief Commissioner's Office, Yendi, 24th August, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for His Excellency's information a report on our occupation of Yendi and of the events that led up to it.

I have, &c.,
C. H. ARMITAGE,
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories.

The Honourable
The Acting Colonial Secretary,
Victoriaborg, Accra.

REPORT ON THE OCCUPATION OF YENDI.

ON the 9th August I received the following telegram from the Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment:—

> "Send swift runner to Officer Commanding company Jimle column, with following telegram. Move with all speed to join Kratchie column via Yendi and Togoland frontier road. Kratchie column, Captain Elgee, advancing Atakpame and leaves instructions for you if gone."

A copy of this telegram was immediately despatched to Jimle, and on the same day I received a letter from the Officer Commanding "B" Company, informing me that he had arrived at that village. I replied at once, and suggested that when passing through Yendi he should leave there the constabulary stationed at Zan.

2. At 9 p.m. on the 10th August a runner arrived with a letter from the Officer Commanding Jimle column, informing me that he was proceeding to Kpabia that day and had sent a message to Lieutenant Kyngdon to meet him there with all the constabulary stationed at Zan. I despatched a letter to Captain Shaw immediately, informing him that he had apparently misunderstood his instructions and requesting him to send the constabulary back to Zan unless he had received instructions from some other source to take them with him. Captain Shaw's action in not occupying Yendi caused me the greatest anxiety, as I had learnt from native sources that the German Commissioner was still in residence at Yendi, but ready to leave the moment our troops crossed the frontier, while the King of Yendi and his people were eagerly awaiting our arrival. This anxiety was increased by a report that five German officers and 250 men with three field guns had left Sansanne-Mangu and were travelling south by an unknown route. A raid on Tamale by the Germans at this moment would have been attended with complete success, as the frontier had been denuded of constabulary, while in Tamale itself there were not more than ten trained men, the remainder, between 30 and 40 recruits, not having been through a course of musketry. I decided to send Major Marlow with all the available trained men to Zan, with instructions to proceed to Sambu and to occupy Yendi if he received favourable reports from our native spies.

3. I may here state that the German Commissioner had spies in Zan, who were to report any movement made by the constabulary there. Captain Shaw's order to Lieutenant Kyngdon to join him at Kpabia was received, I believe, on the night of the 11th, and the activity displayed by the constabulary during that night led these spies to believe that Yendi would be occupied next day, and they so reported to the Commissioner, who, with his wife, left Yendi on the evening of the 12th.

4. Major Marlow, with eight non-commissioned officers and men of the Northern Territories Constabulary, left Tamale on the afternoon of the 12th, and on the 16th I received a report from him stating that he had occupied Yendi without opposition on the 14th.

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5. I left Tamale on the afternoon of the 18th, and, travelling via Zuo, Jimle, and Zan, crossed the frontier and arrived at Sambu on the morning of the 21st, where I received a gratifying reception from the Chief and his people. The King of Yendi had sent two of his elders to meet me here with congratulatory messages, and these accompanied me next day to Yendi. I was met at the Dakar River by Major Marlow and a number of mounted chiefs, while an ever increasing crowd lined the road until I was greeted by the old King of Yendi, who met me about a mile outside the town. The chiefs and people were obviously overjoyed at our occupation of Yendi, and seldom have I seen so marked a demonstration of native enthusiasm.

6. Immediately on my arrival at the Commissioner's house I held a "palaver," and briefly described the causes that had led to our declaration of war with Germany. I told the assembly that this was no war of aggression on the part of England, but one undertaken in support of a small country whose integrity we had guaranteed. The old King expressed the wish to his chiefs and people to be reunited with the Dagomba Country, situated in the Northern Territories, under the British flag and the protection of His Majesty King George V., and I told them that I would draw up a form of treaty to be signed by the King that afternoon. The assembly then dispersed amid scenes of the greatest enthusiasm and reassembled at 4 p.m., when the King "signed" the form of treaty attached (marked A), his mark being witnessed by seven of his principal chiefs. There were present at this 54 chiefs and headmen, who were personally introduced to me and with whom I shook hands immediately after the signing of the treaty. I than despatched mounted constabulary to Segberi, the northernmost Dagomba village on the Yendi Sansanne-Mangu road, and to Bassari with copies of the treaty attached to the notice, "To all whom it may concern" (marked B).

7. The King sent a present of four head of cattle and many loads of Guinea corn and yams. I distributed these among the chiefs, the constabulary, and our carriers. My return present to the King of £10 was very much appreciated. Presents were also offered by the Lemam of Yendi, the Malam of Yendi, and the Chief of the Zongo.

8. In the evening I received a visit from the Rev. Otto Schimming, head of the Basel Mission at Yendi, who had previously met Major Marlow, whom he had left under the impression that he was a Swiss. As a matter of fact, he is a German subject—a Wurtemburger—as are his two colleagues. I promised to visit him next day, and asked him if he had taken charge of any property, Government or private, for the German Commissioner. He said that natives had brought up a number of loads on the evening of the 12th, but that he did not know what they contained. I visited the Basel Mission Station on the 23rd, accompanied by Major Marlow, and was introduced to Mr. Schimming's wife, who is a Swiss, and to Messrs. Kiess and Huppenbauer, both young Germans. They willingly signed the attached sworn declaration (marked C), and showed me the property sent up by the German Commissioner, Herr Gross. I told them that I should hold a board on this, but that I did not propose to remove any of the Commissioner's private property. Mr. Schimming assured me that he would give the board every assistance, and I then left the Mission Station.

9. The cantonments at Yendi have been remarkably well laid out and the many roads, converging on two well-built bungalows, are bordered by handsome trees. These bungalows, which face due west, look out on to matured grounds with long stretches of grass lawns, intersected by gravelled paths and studded with palms and flowering trees and shrubs. There are numerous well-built outbuildings, store rooms, boys' quarters, constabulary lines, etc., etc., with a silk cotton ginnery, and the amount of free labour commandeered for the work of building and laying out the grounds must have been immense, as it is evident that it has been carried on systematically since the first German Commissioner arrived at Yendi some sixteen years ago.

10. Mr. Wright, for whom I had sent from Gambaga, arrived on the evening of the 23rd and will act as District Commissioner at Yendi for the present.

C. H. Armitage,
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories.

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A.

A TREATY made on the 22nd day of August, 1914, between Allassan, King of Yendi, Paramount Chief of Dagomba, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, and the chiefs and people, and their heirs and successors, of that portion of the Dagomba lying within the boundaries of German Togoland, on the one part, and Cecil Hamilton Armitage, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Companion of the Most Distinguished Service Order, Captain, Reserve of Officers, Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories, acting on behalf of the Government of the Gold Coast Colony, on the other part.

I, Allassan, King of Yendi and Paramount Chief of the Dagombas, hereby place the whole of my country of Dagomba situated in German Togoland under British protection, and humbly request, on behalf of my chiefs and people, that my country may be reunited with that situated in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Colony under the Government of the Gold Coast Colony and under the protection of his Most Gracious Majesty George V., King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Overseas Dominions and Colonies and Emperor of India.

Made and entered into at Yendi this 22nd day of August, 1914.

Witnesses to the Chief's mark :—

	Their
BUKARE, Chief of Gushiokho.	×
MAHAMA, Chief of Sunsugu.	×
DAHAMANI, Chief of Sunson.	×
ABUDULAI, Chief of Sambu.	×
YIRI, Chief of Kunkon.	×
ADAM, Chief elect of Napari.	×
ANDANI, Chief of Dimong.	×
M'BONWAYA, Chief of Gupiagu.	×
MAHAMA, Paramount Chief's Adviser.	×
	marks.

his
ALLASSAN ×
mark.
Paramount Chief of Dagomba.

C. H. ARMITAGE,
Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.

J. MARLOW, Major,
Commandant, Northern Territories Constabulary.

B.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS town and district having been occupied in the name of His Majesty George V., King and Emperor, all concerned are requested not to interfere in any way with the native chiefs and inhabitants thereof, who have expressed their friendship towards His Majesty's Government.

Dated at Yendi this 22nd day of August, 1914.

C. H. ARMITAGE,
Chief Commissioner,
Northern Territories of the Gold Coast Colony.

C.

WE, the undersigned, being German subjects, hereby swear and declare that we are Army Reservists of the German Forces but are not liable to further service while in West Africa: that we will neither directly or indirectly communicate with, or supply any sort of information to, the enemies of England during the continuance of the state of war between England and Germany and England and Austria-Hungary, and that we will submit all letters and other written documents to the officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories as censor of letters at Yendi.

OTTO SCHIMMING.
IMANUEL KIESS.
H. HUPPENBAUER.

Before me this 23rd day of August, 1914.

C. H. ARMITAGE,
Chief Commissioner, Northern Territories.

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No. 17.

WAR OFFICE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received 12th October, 1914.)

SIR, War Office, London, S.W., 11th October, 1914.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th instant,* on the subject of bullets employed by the German forces in Togoland when engaged with the Allied Forces, I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that the specimens of bullets have been examined as requested and a descriptive report is enclosed.

No detail identification has been attempted, as the question appears to be one purely of contravention of international law.

Bullets Nos. 1 to 4 and 15 do not appear to contravene Article 23 of Section 11 Hague Convention, 1907, which states that it is particularly forbidden "to employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering." The remainder undoubtedly contravene the terms of the Hague Declaration of 29th July, 1899, which prohibited the "use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions."

Nos. 6-10 inclusive would apparently load in the present German service Mauser rifle (1898 pattern). Nos. 11, 13, and 15 would, according to size of bullet, load in the large bore German (Mauser and Commission) rifle, 1884.

The cartridges in question are returned herewith.

I am, &c.,
B. B. CUBITT.

Enclosure in No. 17.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON FIFTEEN SMALL ARM CARTRIDGES REFERRED TO IN WAR OFFICE LETTER, DATED 11TH OCTOBER, 1914.

No'd.	Diameter of Bullet.	Remarks.
1-4	·36″	Rimmed, long cases, fitted with cannelured lead flat-nosed bullets.
5	·36″	Rimmed, extra long case, fitted with cannelured flat-nosed bullet.
6-10	·318″	Rimless, bottle-necked cases fitted with soft-cored bullets, flattened at nose, partially covered with metal envelope, the soft core, in all cases, projecting to the front, but in varying degrees.
11	·435″	Rimless, bottle-necked case, fitted with soft-cored bullet, flattened at nose, partially covered with metal envelope, but with uncovered core projecting to the front.
12	·365″	Rimless, bottle-necked case, fitted with bullet completely covered with metal envelope with hole in nose exposing soft core.
13	·435″	Rimless bottle-necked case, fitted with bullet completely covered with metal envelope, with hole in nose exposing soft core.
14	·438″	Rimmed case with flat nosed "stepped" bullet, with soft core covered with metal envelope, the soft core being exposed at the front of the bullet.
15	·438″	Rimmed case, with flat-nosed lead bullet, with paper surrounding rear portion.

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* No. 15.

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No. 18.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

(Extract.)

Downing Street, 22nd October, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 24th of September,* reporting the occupation of Yendi in Northern Togoland. I agree that Captain Armitage, Captain Marlow, and the Northern Territories Constabulary are to be commended for the manner in which this occupation was speedily and successfully accomplished.

2. With regard to the treaty signed by the Chief of Yendi, I have to request that the Chief may be informed that his request to be placed permanently under British protection has been laid before His Majesty the King, and that it will be considered when the war is over.

No. 19.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 10th November, 1914.)

SIR, Government House, Accra, 14th October, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for your information, a copy of a report on the condition of the telegraphs and telephones in Togoland, which has been prepared by Mr. Gosling, the Postmaster-General of the Gold Coast.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 19.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES IN TOGOLAND.

THE telegraph system in Togoland is as follows:—

(*a*) Lome-Atakpame (167 kilometres).

This is a single wire of 200 lb. copper wire carried on argopalm poles built along the Lome-Atakpame road. The following intermediate telephone offices are on the line, viz., Tsewie, Agbeluvhoe, Nuatja.

The latter is the only intermediate office at present, and is being worked by telegraph.

The line is extended from Atakpame to Sokode (181 kilometres), and from thence is believed to be carried on to Bassari, 66 kilometres, but I have no definite information at the time of writing.

This line between Lome and Atakpame was used by the Army Signals Department during the recent operations against the Germans, the damage done to it by the Germans being temporarily repaired during the advance. The line is now being overhauled and permanent repairs effected from Lome to the British boundary near Game.

The French have now taken over the Atakpame post office, and direct work with Lome continues.

(*b*) A single 200 lb. copper wire connects Lome with Togblekovhe wireless station (20 kilometres), the line being carried on the poles of the Lome-Atakpame road line.

(*c*) A single 200 lb. copper wire connects Lome with Anecho (46 kilometres),the line being run on poles built along the railway. Porto Seguro is an intermediate telephone office on this line.

(*d*) A 200 lb. copper wire connects Lome with Agome Palime (112 kilometres). The line is built along the main road on palm poles, and has intermediate offices (telephone) at Noepe and Assahun. The line north of Assahun was considerably damaged by the enemy but has since been repaired, and an office at Palime is shortly to be opened.

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* No. 16.

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The line south of Assahun towards Lome has not yet been inspected, but is thought to be in a fair state of repair. This line is extended from Agome Palime to Ketikrachi (173 kilometres), with intermediate telephone station at Kpandu, and from Ketikrachi to Sansane-Mangu (326 kilometres), with intermediate telephones at Bimbila and Yendi.

The line north of Kpandu is reported to be badly damaged, but no inspection has as yet been possible by an officer of this department.

(*e*) A telephone line connects Ho with Agome Palime.

Telephones.

A double line of 200 lb. copper wire, built on iron poles, extends along the railway from Lome to Atakpame with intermediate telephone offices at the following railway stations, viz., Togblekovhe, Tsewie, Agbeluvhoe, Nuatja. The lines requires regulating and repairing at various points where bridges have been blown up, but is otherwise in good condition. The repairs have been taken in hand.

(*g*) A double line of 200 lb. copper wire carried on iron poles extends along the railway from Lome to Agome Palime, with intermediate stations (telephone offices) at the following places, viz., Noepe and Assahun.

(*h*) A double telephone line of HRR lb. copper wire, carried on iron poles, extends along the railway from Lome to Anecho (46 kilometres), and a second pair of wires carried on the same poles connects Porto Seguro with Anecho. These lines are in good condition, and when required are joined up to the Dahomey lines, permitting direct telephone and telegraphic communication between Lome and Porto Novo and intermediate offices.

(*i*) There is a telephone exchange at Lome, metallic system, with a 100-line switchboard. The installation, generally, is in good working order. There are sub-exchanges at the Secretariat and at the railway station. All Government offices are being connected, and it is proposed to extend the service to the public at an early date.

Togblekovhe Wireless Station.

(*j*) With the exception of destroying the mast and removing some of the receiving and despatching instruments, the buildings and plant are practically intact. The station could be put in order for £1,500 (approximate estimate).

Kamina Wireless Station.

(*k*) With the exception of the operating house and the operators' and directors' bungalows, practically the whole of the plant of this station was destroyed.

If the station were rebuilt, the building, completed works and material available would be worth approximately £20,000.

Services Renewed.

(*l*) The external and internal post and telegraph services are being reopened as far as possible, and a report giving particulars of such services and rates shall shortly be submitted.

S. B. Gosling, Major,
Director, Army Signals.

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No. 20.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 17th November, 1914.)

[*Answered by No. 25.*]

SIR, Government House, Accra, 27th October, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, for your information, a copy of a report which has been prepared by Dr. E. H. Tweedy, Deputy Principal Medical Officer, on the work done at Lome by Medical Officers detailed for service there during the recent expedition.

2. I have expressed to Drs. Tweedy, G. H. Le Fanu, and O'Hara May my appreciation of the good work done by them on this occasion, and have also thanked Mrs. Bettington for the services rendered by her. I think you will agree that the report shows that satisfactory and thoroughly adequate steps were taken to meet the exigencies of the situation, and I must take this opportunity to bear personal testimony to the value of the services rendered by Dr. G. H. Le Fanu while in charge of the hospital at Lome. His acquaintance with the place and with the local system, coupled with his knowledge of the German language, enabled him to take over the existing staff and to work it from the first without a hitch.

3. With regard to the sanitation of Lome, I should mention that, as noticed by me in my despatch of the 30th September, 1913,* recording the visit which I paid to Togoland last year, none of the streets or roads through the town have any side drains of any description, and I anticipate that in wet weather the place will be found to be far from healthy.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Deputy Principal Medical Officer's Office, Lome,
SIR, 8th October, 1914.

IN accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Lome on the 18th August, being accompanied by Dr. J. M. O'Brien, Dispensers Wellington, Abbey, Quarcoo, and Dresser Mensah. On arrival I took over charge of the medical arrangements at the base of operation for the Togo Field Force.

I beg to report as follows concerning the condition of affairs under my control between the 18th August and 10th September.

Lome Town.—Dr. O'Hara May arrived in Lome on the 9th August, and he found that since retirement of the Germans all sanitation had been neglected; the town was in a filthy condition, but under his energetic control a speedy improvement was noted.

Health.—General health of Europeans and natives has been most satisfactory, in spite of many circumstances tending to facilitate the outbreak of disease. The normal population of Lome is: Europeans 200, natives 8,000; these numbers were greatly diminished during the days immediately following the surrender, and after that from day to day with the movements of troops and carriers. These were accommodated in camps situated on the outskirts of the town.

Water Supply.—Generally derived from brackish wells, situated in the compound of the houses. This water, even when boiled and filtered, is not very satisfactory for drinking purposes, and its hardness prevents it being a good water for washing. The position of the wells and the nature of the soil makes it liable to contamination, and it is perhaps well that Europeans largely drink mineral waters.

Sewage.—Buckets are used in the houses, which are emptied every morning—sand is not used, but different forms of deodorants and disinfectants—these are not always at hand, and when used they seem inferior to sand in convenience and

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* Not printed.

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general suitability. The buckets are removed, in carts drawn by horses, to a point on the beach some 800 yards to leeward of the town. Native large public latrines are scattered throughout the town and are well supplied with large barrels, which are removed by prisoners. This system may have something to do with the large number of flies which are found in certain portions of the town. Up to now the source of this dangerous nuisance has not been definitely established. A second system of conservancy is found in some of the European houses and public offices, and is an adaptation of the water-borne system. Water is pumped to a tank on the roof, which supplies the water closets and other taps in the house. The sewage and waste water goes into tank or cesspool; it is thence removed with a bucket, or the tank as a whole is capable of being removed on a small railway track. As the stream of water obtained from the tank is generally insufficient to flush the closets properly, and the ground round the receiving tank is very liable to become badly soiled, as it is difficult to keep the joints of these receptacles in order, I am of opinion that the dry earth system ought to be substituted.

Storm Water.—There are no gutters on the European houses.

Housing.—European houses are for the most part substantially built and of good appearance. Those in the town itself are in alignment. The internal arrangements vary considerably; wide verandahs are common, but the rooms are frequently ill-proportioned, small, and badly ventilated. The houses outside the town are set in large, thickly-wooded compounds, and the roads leading to the portion of the town are lined with alternate trees (pines and coco-nut palms). The native dwellings are partly of the European type and partly of the ordinary wattle and swish with thatched roofs; they are neat and comfortable-looking. The house-owners are responsible for the cleanliness of their compound, and for the roadway immediately in front of their houses.

Cemetery.—Is about one mile outside the town to leeward, it is kept in good order, and is not overcrowded.

Hospital Arrangements for Sick and Wounded from the Front.—Dr. G. H. Le Fanu was in charge of the hospital, and made most excellent and adequate arrangements to meet all requirements from the front. During the period under review, 66 cases were admitted to hospital, 13 Europeans and 53 native soldiers and carriers, of which 18 were French Senegalese. Of these numbers the proportion of severely wounded was extremely high, being as much as 75 per cent. amongst the allied native forces, the Europeans suffering in the same manner to the extent of 18·5 per cent. Out of this number (66) one case proved fatal two days after admission from cellulitis of the neck. This small mortality, I think, points to the fact that the wounded must have been attended to with promptitude and skill on the field of action.

Hospital Staff—On taking over the hospital on the 8th August, Dr. Le Fanu found the following staff:—Four German nursing sisters, one chief dispenser, and a staff of various grades. This staff was taken over by Dr. Le Fanu at once, and so enabled him to carry on the hospital as usual at this critical period. Owing to the large number of admissions to the native hospital after the engagement at Chra River, it was found necessary to increase the subordinate staff for a time.

Ambulance.—Shortly before my arrival Major O'Shaughnessy suggested that an ambulance train should be fitted up, and, with the help of Captain Bullen and Mrs. Bettington, this train was ready to despatch to the front in a very short time.

I have to thank the Catholic Mission for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which they carried out the necessary alterations to the wagons employed. These wagons were fitted so as to hold a number of lying-down cases, and the others were for the reception of the wounded who were able to sit up. The accommodation proved sufficient, although fairly taxed after the engagement of the 25th August. On receipt of information that an engagement had taken place, the train was despatched and placed under the care of Dr. O'Hara May and Mrs. Bettington, who had volunteered at Accra to act as a nursing sister, her services being gladly accepted by the medical authorities. On the morning of the 25th, a large number of wounded arrived from Lilikofi at 1.30 a.m., and immediately transferred to hospital; this was done with expedition, owing to the fact that the railway authorities ran the train quite close to the hospital, thereby rendering the difficult task of moving the wounded to the different wards with a minimum amount of discomfort to the invalids.

Detention Ship.—As prisoners of war began to accumulate at Lome, it became advisable, in consideration of the general safety, to place them on board one of

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Elder Dempster & Company's steamers. The s.s. "Obuasi," under the command of Captain Sola, was chosen, and anchored in Lome Roads. Under instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I superintended the fitting out of this steamer. The ship provided accommodation for 48 saloon passengers, but the number was reduced to 46 berths, as the Acting Governor was given a three-berth cabin to himself.

Berths were erected in the after shelter deck for 170 second-class officials, but at no time was this number on board, and the accommodation proved satisfactory. There was slight delay in the fitting out the ship owing to the fact that close on 200 mattresses and the same number of pillows had to be made. At first I was afraid that the task was too much, but with the assistance of Mrs. Bettington and the Catholic sisters this large order was carried out with great rapidity.

Food and Water.—The food supply was mainly derived from the ship's cold storage and from the shore, and was ample; the drinking water was obtained from the shore, condensed and filtered; there was an abundant supply of good drinking water after the first couple of days.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Berger, one of the prisoners of war, kindly consented to take medical charge of the ship; this arrangement proved satisfactory to all concerned. The Medical Officer was provided with a supply of drugs, dressings, etc., to augment the ship's scanty supply of medical stores, and the ship was visited daily by myself or Dr. O'Brien.

Health.—The health of both crew and prisoners proved satisfactory during the ship's stay of over a month, and as I had not calculated on the vessel being detained so long, I thought it advisable on the 8th September to send her for a five hours' cruise, and by this means to thoroughly ventilate every portion of the ship; the cruise was appreciated by both crew and prisoners.

I attach report from Dr. Le Fanu on the work done at the base hospital, also the following list:—

(A) List of British, French, and German Europeans wounded.
(B) British native soldiers, Gold Coast Regiment.
(C) British native carriers.
(D) French native soldiers.
(E) German native soldiers.
(F) German native carriers.
(G) Pay list of staff.
(H) Diets and provisions—expenditure of.

I have, &c.,
E. H. TWEEDY,
Deputy Principal Medical Officer at Base.

The Honourable
The Principal Medical Officer,
Victoriaborg, Accra.

REPORT ON BASE HOSPITAL, LOME, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1914.

THE hospitals in Lome were taken over on 10th August. The main buildings included in this term are five in number, and are situated more or less in a line along Putkamer Street. They consist of:—

1. Out-patient dispensary. In the building are situated the operating theatre, two consulting rooms for Europeans and natives, a laboratory, a first-aid pharmacy, dark room, telephone room, and quarters for one dresser. The upper story is the Medical Officer's residence;
2. The old European hospital, with seven beds;
3. The new European hospital, with 14 beds;
4. The old native hospital, with 20 beds;
5. The new native hospital, with 40 beds;

so that hospital accommodation existed for 21 Europeans and 60 natives.

In the new European Hospital only the left wing was completed. The right wing of the hospital was unfinished and contained only two beds, but the work of finishing doors and windows and of providing six further beds was taken in hand at once and completed within a few days' time.

The new Native Hospital beside the railway line was unfurnished. New bedsteads were obtained from the Isolation Hospital, and careful preparation was made for the reception of at least 40 patients.

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The dispensary and medical and surgical stores are situated in the basement of the European Hospital—also a completely fitted chemical laboratory. The stores were found to contain a great variety and quantity of drugs and dressings. Eight loads of drugs and dressings were supplied to the Field Force.

Hospital Staff.

The full staff was present and was taken on. In addition two sisters were present, one from Aneoho and one relief. The total personnel amounted to 27 persons, and in addition one native cook was employed for ten days, and four labourers were engaged for work at the new Native Hospital. An attached list shows the number employed and the pay received for the month of August.

The staff gave every satisfaction.

Admissions.

The total admissions from 10th August to 10th September amounted to 66, 13 Europeans and 53 natives. Of these, 6 Europeans and 45 natives were more or less severely wounded. A complete list, giving the admissions with details, is attached.

In all the cases marked as severe, excepting Nos. D 3, D 8, and D 12, serious injury to the bone had occurred, the slight cases being uncomplicated flesh wounds. In No. D 3, a gunshot wound through the root of the neck was complicated with cellulitis. The patient refused operation, and died of asphyxia.

In No. D 8, a gunshot wound entering below the R. scapula had led to severe hæmorrhage in the neck and pressure symptoms, which was instantly relieved on operation.

In No. D 12, a gunshot wound of the right leg had left the bones uninjured but had destroyed the main blood vessels. On admission, the leg was cold and gangrenous. Patient did not consent to operation (amputation) until four days later. He is doing well. In two other cases (D 4 and E 3) amputation will be necessary. The patients withhold their consent. There remain in hospital eight Europeans and 14 natives.

G. E. H. Le Fanu,
Medical Officer in Charge.

10th September, 1914.

Base Hospital, Lome: Wounded, &c., Admission.

August-September, 1914.

(A) *British Europeans.*

No.	Name.	Designation.	Injuries, &c.	Degree.	Admission.	Discharged.
1 ...	Garland ...	Colour-Serjeant, G.C.R.	Collis fracture...	—	August 9	August 16
2 ...	John White ...	Serjeant-Major, attached G.C.R.	Gunshot right ankle	Severe ...	„ 16	—
3 ...	Hamilton Strafford Collins	Lieut., King's Shropshire Light Infantry, attached G.C.R.	Bullet wound right thigh, bayonet wound left knee	Slight ...	„ 25	—
4 ...	Bennett ...	Railway Engineer	Malaria ...	—	September 1	September 7

(B) *French Europeans.*

1 ...	Alphonse Cartier	Sous-Officier, Brigade de Marche du Dahomey	Gunshot wound right shoulder	Slight ...	August 25	September 1

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(C) *German Europeans.*

No.	Name.	Designation.	Injuries, &c.	Degree.	Admission.	Discharged.
1 ...	Dr. Albert Sengmuller	Agriculturist ...	Gunshot right hip	Severe ...	August 17	—
2 ...	Dr. Karl Kohlsdorf	„ ...	Gunshot left shoulder	Slight ...	„ 17	—
3 ...	Dr. Walker Berger	Medical Officer	Dysentery ...	... ...	„ 17	September 1
4 ...	Ernst Pechire...	Merchant, D.T.G.	Malaria ...	... ...	„ 30	„ 6
5 ...	Paul Möller ...	Merchant, F. & A. Swanzy	Eczema ...	... ...	„ 30	—
6 ...	Max Wajahn ...	Merchant, B. M.	Gonorrhœa ...	... ...	September 1	—
7 ...	Kent V. Parpart	Commissioner...	Auricular abscess	... ...	„ 2	—
8 ...	Werner V. Raven	„ ...	Gunshot left forearm, furunculosis right arm, dysentery	Severe ...	„ 2	—

(D) *British Native Soldiers, Gold Coast Regiment.*

1 ...	Apana Grunshi	3300	Gunshot hip ...	Slight	August 17	September 2
2 ...	Alasan Wangara	171	Bruise right knee	„	„ 22	„ 2
3 ...	Gruma... ...	4966	Gunshot root of neck, cellulitis	Severe	„ 22	Died Aug. 27
4 ...	Gaba Frafra ...	6549	Gunshot left shoulder	„	„ 22	—
5 ...	Tia Kanjarga ...	7014	Gunshot pubis...	„	„ 22	September 2
6 ...	Tukru Yugu ...	No. ?	Gunshot neck ...	„	„ 25	—
7 ...	Akiri Kanjarga	6735	Gunshot abdominal wall	Slight	„ 25	—
8 ...	Dajadai Jeru ...	Corporal 4705	Gunshot chin and chest	Severe	„ 25	—
9 ...	Musa Wangara	23	Gunshot heel ...	Slight	„ 25	September 2
10 ...	Alahanu Moshi	1207	Gunshot right hip, right thumb	„	„ 25	„ 2
11 ...	Batia Kampala	Battery 6114	Gunshot right heel	„	„ 25	„ 2
12 ...	Awubeng Grunshi	6402	Gunshot right leg below knee, gangrene; amputation August 29	Dangerously	„ 25	„ 2
13 ...	Salufu Gruma...	6686	Gunshot foot	Slight	„ 25	„ 2
14 ...	Joseph Abu ...	7196	Cut foot	„	„ 25	„ 2
15 ...	Kobidai Kanjaga	4897	Gunshot right arm and chest	Severe	„ 25	„ 2
16 ...	Hasan Basaberimi	Serjeant 4945	Gunshot shoulder	Slight	„ 25	„ 2
17 ...	Bumbeo Dagati	Serjeant, Battery 5889	Gunshot arm	„	„ 25	„ 2
18 ...	Yesufu Hife ...	6505	Gunshot right forearm	„	„ 25	„ 2
19 ...	Semura Moshi...	7292	Pneumonia	—	„ 25	„ 2
20 ...	Nvaka Tohepaasi	6310	Gunshot arms	Slight	„ 25	„ 2
21 ...	Adama Moshi ...	5321	Gunshot left arm and wrist	Severe	„ 25	„ 2
22 ...	Imoru Amba ...	5827	Gunshot elbow	„	„ 25	„ 2
23 ...	Dogo Moshi ...	Lance-Corporal 6659	Gunshot left forearm	Very severe	„ 25	„ 2
24 ...	Braima Issula...	5391	Tetanus ...	—	September 1	—
25 ...	Mama Wangara	5421	Cellulitis right foot	—	„ 5	—

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(E) *British Carriers.*

No.	Name.	Designation.	Injuries, &c.	Degree.	Admission.	Discharged.
1 ...	Jato	Roads N.T.B.W., 21	Gunshot right leg	Severe	August 22	September 2
2 ...	Dagati	Roads B.W., 20	Gunshot chest and back	,,	,, 22	—
3 ...	Sumani ...	—	Gunshot right arm, ulcer of leg	,,	,, 22	—
4 ...	Bila Moshi (Tenga Moshi)	Roads B 5	Gunshot leg, amputation through thigh	Slight	,, 22	—
5 ...	Assenu... ...	Carrier from Aflao	Gunshot left foot, right thigh	,,	,, 22	—
6 ...	Amadu... ...	Carrier	Pleurisy ...	—	September 5	September 7
7 ...	Kofi John ...	Carrier	Malaria ...	—	,, 5	,, 9

(F) *French Native Soldiers (Brigade de Marche du Dahomey).*

1 ...	Samba Keita ...	B1—1125	Gunshot chest...	Slight	August 25	September 1
2 ...	Yoro Miriam ...	2340 1st classe	Gunshot left shoulder, right hand Gunshot pubis	Severe Very severe Slight	,, 25	do.
3 ...	Adama Bamba	3515	Gunshot left shoulder, right hand and fore-arms	Very severe	,, 25	do.
4 ...	N'die Koni ...	3748	Gunshot right shoulder, left knee	Slight	,, 25	do.
5 ...	Baba Voli ...	291	Gunshot right thigh, left knee	Severe	,, 25	do.
6 ...	Badie	413	Gunshot sole of foot	,,	,, 25	do.
7 ...	Aba N'gata ...	3604	Gunshot right leg	Very severe	,, 25	do.
8 ...	N'gata Dei ...	3661	Gunshot right elbow	Severe	,, 25	do.
9 ...	Sambo Diallo ...	3456	Gunshot scalp ..	Slight	,, 25	do.
10 ...	Boubou Taraore	1548	Gunshot right shoulder, left arm	Very severe	,, 25	do.
11 ...	Vanny Bdella ...	408	Gunshot scalp...	Slight	,, 25	do.
12 ...	Demba So ...	2923	Gunshot left shoulder	,,	,, 25	do.
13 ...	Boli	406	Gunshot left arm	,,	,, 25	do.
14 ...	Bona Karouna...	15748	Gunshot skin ...	Very slight	,, 25	do.
15 ...	Demba Diallo ...	2160	Gunshot shoulder	Severe	,, 25	do.
16 ...	Lagama Chi ...	6424	Gunshot right thigh	Slight	,, 25	do.
17 ...	Benie	407	Gunshot left shoulder	Trifling	,, 25	do.
18 ...	Biram Lo ...	3805	Gunshot forearm (2)	Slight	,, 25	do.

(G) *German Native Soldiers.*

1 ...	Bandi	—	Injuries foot, knee and head (railway accident)	—	August 22	—
2 ...	Waki	—	Gunshot both legs	Severe ...	September 1	—

(H) *German Carriers.*

1 ...	Sey Basari ...	—	Gunshot forearm Gunshot shoulder	Slight ...	August 25	—

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Totals.

			Wounded.	Invalided.
European,	British	... ...	2	... ... Soldier 1
				Civilian 1
	French	... ...	1	... ... Nil
	German	... ...	3	 5
Native,	British	... Soldiers	21	 4
		Carriers	4	 3
	French	... ...	18	... ... Nil
	German	... Soldiers	1	 1
		Carrier	1	... ... Nil
			51	15

Total in hospital 66
Europeans 13
Natives 53

10th September, 1914.

Pay List, Base Hospital, Lome.

August, 1914.

	Office and No	Name.	Date.	Amount. £ s. d.	Remarks
1	Sister	Else Langer Beck ...	1—31	6 5 0	
2	„	Martha Schubert ...	1—31	6 5 0	
3	„	Anna Wulff	1—31	4 15 0	
4	„	Else Hansdiecker ...	1—31	4 10 0	
5	Dispenser	Emmanuel Agawom ...	1—31	7 17 6	
6	Dispenser pupil ...	Morphas	1—31	1 0 0	
7	„ „ ...	Akakpo	1—31	1 0 0	
8	Dresser	Festus Tamaklo ...	1—31	2 15 0	
9	„	Jonathan Agroh ...	1—31	2 15 0	
10	„	Sujfried Toh (Bajida)...	1—31	2 15 0	
11	„	Reinhold Dsaney ...	1—31	2 15 0	
12	„	Karl Auku (Klito) ...	1—31	1 15 0	
13	Servant	August...	1—31	3 0 0	
14	„	Adombe	1—31	1 7 0	
15	„	Max	1—31	1 0 0	
16	„	Gerson	1—31	1 0 0	
17	„	Akpoka } Sisters {	1—31	1 5 0	
18	„	Folio } Sisters {	19 days	0 12 6	
19	„	Kofi	15 days	0 10 0	
20	Labourer	Mensah	1—31	1 0 0	
21	„	Sorsoh	1—31	1 0 0	
22	„	Ayioi	1—31	1 0 0	
23	„	Kuitoph	14—31	0 11 0	
24	Watchman	George (Bagida) ...	1—31	1 10 0	
25	Cook, E. H. ...	Mensah	1—31	3 0 0	
26	Washman	Foli	1—31	3 5 0	
27	Cook, N. H.	Aconyami	1—31	0 15 0	
28	„	Abritants	10 days	0 10 0	
29	Labourer	No. I.	10 days	0 6 0	
30	„ N. H. ...	No. II....	10 days	0 6 0	
31	„ ...	No. III.	10 days	0 6 0	
32	„ ...	No. IV.	10 days	0 6 0	
	Total			£66 17 0	Paid 31st August, 1914. G. E. H. Le Fanu, Medical Officer in charge Base Hospital.

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EXPENDITURE BASE HOSPITAL, LOME: PROVISIONS AND DIETS, &c.

August-September, 1914.

Date, 1914.	Subject.	To whom Paid.	Amount	Totalling.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
August 10 ...	European Hospital, housekeeping money	Sister Anna...	7 0 0	
„ 10 ...	Diet, Native Hospital	Awongami ...	0 7 3	7 7 3
„ 11 ...	„ „	„ ...	0 1 6	7 8 9
„ 12 ...	„ „	„ ...	0 3 0	7 11 9
„ 17 ...	„ „	„ ...	0 7 3	7 19 0
„ 22 ...	„ „	„ ...	1 6 6	9 5 6
„ 24 ...	„ „	„ ...	0 13 0	9 18 6
„ 26 ...	„ „	„ ...	2 7 0	12 5 6
„ 27 ...	Bread	Breadseller ...	0 3 0	12 8 6
„ 28 ...	Diets, Native Hospital	Awongani ...	2 9 0	14 17 6
„ 31 ...	„ „	„ ...	3 15 6	18 13 0
September 4 ...	„ „	„ ...	2 16 0	21 9 0
„ 4 ...	European Hospital, housekeeping money	Sister Martha	5 0 0	26 9 0
„ 4 ...	One lamp	B. M. F. ...	0 6 0	26 15 0
„ 8 ...	Glass panes for doors and windows of new block, European Hospital	B. Wickler ...	8 3 3	34 18 3
„ 8 ...	Diets, Native Hospital	Awongani ...	1 15 6	36 13 9
„ 10 ...	Housekeeping money	Sister Martha	5 0 0	41 13 9
„ 10 ...	Diets, Native Hospital	Awongani ...	0 16 0	42 9 9

G. E. H. LE FANU.

10th September, 1914.

No. 21.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

SIR, Downing Street, 24th November, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the despatches noted in the margin with reference to the military operations in Togoland, now brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

2. I have already conveyed to you by telegram¶ my appreciation of the excellent work performed by the Togoland Field Force, and I have addressed a despatch** to you on the subject of the valuable and energetic assistance rendered by Mr. W. C. F. Robertson to the conduct of operations. I feel, however, that some further recognition of the great services rendered by the officers and men of the force is due to them.

Mr. Robertson, 27th August.*
Governor, 4th September.†
Governor, 4th September.‡
Governor, 3rd September.§
Governor, 4th September.‖

3. Accordingly I have to request you to convey to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force, and to the various civilian officers who were attached to the force, whether in a military or civilian capacity, a warm expression of my thanks for the services rendered by them to the Empire.

4. I have noted with satisfaction the excellent work performed by Dr. W. W. Claridge and the other members of the West African Medical Staff attached to the force during the expedition.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT.

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* No. 10. † No. 12. ‡ No. 13. § No. 11. ‖ No. 14. ¶ No. 3. ** No. 6.

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No. 22.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 28th November, 1914.)

[*Answered by No.* 24.]

Government House, Accra,
7th November, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Togoland, on the subject of the services rendered since early in August by Captain Minto and Mr. Longworth, both of whom are in the employ of Messrs. Elder Dempster.

2. The salaries of these gentlemen are being paid by Messrs. Elder Dempster, I am informed, and hitherto they have drawn from Government only the field and ration allowance paid to all Europeans attached to the military forces in Togoland up to the 30th September last.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant recommends that a bonus should be granted to these two gentlemen by Government in recognition of the services performed by them, which have been, I have reason to believe, of special value, more particularly in the case of Captain Minto. Subject to your approval, I think a bonus of £100 to Captain Minto and of £50 to Mr. Longworth might be allotted to them and charged against the expenses of the Togoland expedition.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 22.

OFFICER COMMANDING BRITISH FORCES, TOGOLAND, to THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, ACCRA.

Lome, 29th October, 1914.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 17th October, and in reply to inform you, for His Excellency's information, that there are at present in Lome as disembarkation officers two of Messrs. Elder Dempster's agents, viz., Captain Minto and Mr. Longworth.

I attach a letter from Captain Minto by which you will see that they are receiving their salaries from Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company.

They have both been of the utmost assistance at all times, and I should like to bring their services most favourably to the notice of His Excellency. In this respect I should like to point out that the only expense to Government due to the employment of these two officials has been £75, viz., 15s. per diem to each official from 12th August to 30th September.

Captain Minto is now in charge of the pier, surf boats, and all landing arrangements.

Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company have the free use of all the gear in connexion with any embarkation and disembarkation work and the Provisional Government of Togoland receive all the receipts. This arrangement is working very well and very profitably as far as our Togoland Government is concerned. Under the circumstances I should like to recommend that these two officials receive some recognition from Government.

Their services cannot be assessed in cash, but no doubt a bonus would be very acceptable to both of them.

I attach statements* of the number of passengers embarked and disembarked from 8th August to 26th October, and of goods handled from 2nd September to 25th October, for His Excellency's information.

I have, &c.,
F. C. BRYANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding British Forces, Togoland.

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* Not forwarded to Colonial Office.

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SIR, Disembarkation Office, Lome, 28th October, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th instant, in reply to which I beg to inform you that Mr. Longworth and myself are in receipt of a yearly salary from Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited.

I have, &c.,
R. MINTO,
Disembarkation Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant,
Officer Commanding British Forces in Togoland, Lome.

No. 23.

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Received 8th December, 1914.)

SIR, Government House, Accra, 17th November, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of correspondence in which Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Bryant, the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Togoland, and Mr. S. B. Gosling, the Postmaster-General, report the excellent work done by Mr. J. Robertson, the European Telegraph Instructor at Accra, Mr. L. C. C. Miles, the Wireless Operator, and Mr. E. Edginton, District Surveyor, at the same station, during the period that the military operations in Togoland were in progress.

2. I am happy to be able to endorse the opinions expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant and by Mr. Gosling, and it gives me great pleasure to bring the names of the officers above mentioned to your favourable notice.

3. I am given to understand that the fact that the wireless station at Accra succeeded in tapping the long-wave messages sent out from Kamina caused great surprise to the experts at that station, who had not regarded this as a possibility.

I have, &c.,
HUGH CLIFFORD,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 23.

From OFFICER COMMANDING BRITISH FORCES IN TOGOLAND, LOME, to THE HONOURABLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, ACCRA.

SIR, Lome, 7th November, 1914.

IN continuation of my report, dated 1st September, 1914, on the operations in Togoland, I have the honour to forward you, for His Excellency's favourable consideration, a report from Major S. B. Gosling, late Director of Army Signals with the Togoland Field Force, on the services rendered by certain members of the Gold Coast Telegraph Department.

I wish to thoroughly endorse Major Gosling's remarks; the work done by the Telegraph Department during a time of great stress was excellent.

I have, &c.,
F. C. BRYANT, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding British Forces in Togoland.

General Post Office, Accra, Gold Coast Colony,
SIR, 3rd November, 1914.

WITH reference to your letter L. 95, dated the 26th ultimo, and to our previous conversation concerning the services rendered at Accra by certain members of my staff in connexion with the recent operations in Togoland, I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following comments:—

(1) Mr. J. Robertson, European Telegraph Instructor, was put in charge of the Accra Telegraph Office, which, as you are aware, was kept open night and day during August and September. The native staff available was only that which covered a normal day service.

(2) There was no officer available to assist him, and he had therefore to remain in almost constant charge up to the date of cessation of hostilities in Togoland, in order to ensure constant communication between Accra and Lome.

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Mr. L. C. C. Miles, Wireless Operator, and Mr. E. Edginton, District Surveyor.

(1) These two officers kept up a continuous watch night and day at the Wireless Station, Accra, from 30th July to 25th August, the date of the destruction of the Wireless Station at Kamina. Messages totalling over 6,000 words were intercepted.

(2) I suppose no one who has not tried it is aware of the excessive strain of listening for signals on a wireless receiver for several hours at a time. These two officers did stretches of six and eight hours at a time, and each was on duty twelve hours out of the twenty-four. Mr. Edginton, in addition, performed most of his usual duties as District Surveyor, Accra.

2. All three officers mentioned worked most willingly and cheerfully, and I feel it to be my duty to bring their services to your notice.

I have, &c.,
S. B. GOSLING,
Postmaster-General.

No. 24.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

(Extract.)

Downing Street, 9th December, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th of November,* and to inform you that I approve your proposal to grant gratuities of £100 and £50 respectively to Captain Minto and Mr. Longworth, agents of Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, for services rendered to the Government in connexion with the Togoland expedition.

No. 25.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE to THE GOVERNOR.

SIR, Downing Street, 18th December, 1914.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 27th October,† enclosing a copy of a report by Dr. E. H. Tweedy upon the work done at Lome by the Medical Officers detailed for service there during the recent Togoland expedition.

2. The contents of this despatch confirm the favourable opinion which I expressed in the fourth paragraph of my despatch of 24th November,‡ as to the good work done in Togoland by officers of the West African Medical Staff, and I fully concur in your appreciation of the services rendered by Drs. Tweedy, G. E. H. Le Fanu, and O'Hara May, and by Mrs. Bettington.

I have, &c.,
L. HARCOURT.

No. 26.

ADMIRALTY to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received 21st December, 1914.)

(Extract.)

Admiralty, 19th December, 1914.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be good enough to convey their thanks to Messrs. Miles and Edginton for the excellent work they did at the Wireless Station at Accra during the first month of the war.

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* No 22. † No. 20. ‡ No. 21.

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No. 27.

WAR OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received 4th January, 1915.)

(Extract.)

War Office, London, S.W., 4th January, 1915.

I AM commanded by the Army Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo,* forwarding copies of correspondence relating to the services rendered by three officers of the Gold Coast Post Office and Telegraph Department, and, in reply, I am to inform you that the Council entirely concur with the remarks of the Officer Commanding the British Forces in Togoland, and are much obliged to your Department for bringing the matter to their notice.

I am to request that you will convey to these gentlemen in suitable terms the high appreciation of the Army Council of the excellent services which they rendered at a critical time and of the devotion to duty which they displayed.

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* Not printed.

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